FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

[illegible] EVENING, JULY 17, 1854.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—An election was [illegible] Monday last, in pursuance of law, to ascertain the wishes of the people of Fayetteville on the question whether the Town should subscribe [illegible] to the rail road to the Coal Fields. The result: For subscription 180, against it 12. [illegible] 177. The vote was small, owing to the weather, to absence from town, and, more still, probably, to the well known fact that an overwhelming majority was in favor of the subscription.

CANDIDATES.

Wake County.—Messrs. Jacob Mordecai, Wm. Collins, and William H. Harrison, are Whig candidates for the Commons in Wake. There are also three Temperance and three Locofoco candidates in the field.

Craven.—John Blackwell, Whig, for the Senate; and S. W. Chadwick and Geo. Green, Whigs, for the Commons.

State Senators.—Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., of this town, and Carey Tolson, Esq., of Union county, announced themselves on Tuesday last, at Union Court, as candidates to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Anson and Union, in the next State Legislature.

[illegible] Star.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Many of the Whigs of Richmond and Robeson, are anxious that Hector McQUEEN of Lumberton, would consent to run for a seat in the Senate of our next Legislature.

[The above, of course, comes to us with a responsible name.]—*Editor Obs.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—It may not be amiss, on the eve of the coming most important State election, to recur to the course of the leaders of the Locofoco party, in their efforts to stifle the voice of the people on the great question of the Public Lands.

At the last session of the Legislature, Gen. Leach of Davidson offered the following resolution in the House of Commons:—

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to make application, by bill or otherwise, to that body, for an appropriation to the State of North Carolina, of a fair and equitable portion of the Public Lands, which, when so appropriated, shall be applied to purposes of internal improvement, public education, and in relief of the Treasury and public burdens of the State."

The question was taken, after long debate, and many efforts to amend, on the first part of the resolution, viz:

"That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to make application by bill or otherwise, to that body, for an appropriation of a fair and equitable portion of the Public Lands."

And it was adopted, 76 to 32, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Albertson, Alford, Allen, [illegible], Bates, Brooks, Bynum of Chatham, Caldwell of [illegible], Calloway, Carmichael, Cherry, Collins, [illegible], Daniel, Dargan, *Dobson*, [illegible], Erwin, Eure, [illegible], Furr, [illegible], Gaither, Gwynn, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Davidson, *Hill* of Caswell, Holeman, [illegible], Johnston, Jones, Leach, *Long* of Caswell, Long of Randolph, Lowry, [illegible] of Granville, [illegible], Matthews, Miller, Mills, [illegible], McIntyre, *McNeill*, [illegible], Perry, Perkins, [illegible], Puryear, *Sanders* of Johnston, *Sanders* of [illegible], Simons, Smith, Spraill, Styles, [illegible], Teague, Thornburg, Tolson, Trexler, Tripp, Turner of Iredell, Turner of Orange, Watters, [illegible], Whitehurst, Williams of Greene, Wiley, [illegible]—76.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barrett, Blow, Bryan, Bynum of Northampton, Byrd, Chesnutt, Corbett, [illegible], Dunn, Ellis, George, Hawkins, Herring, Lan[illegible], Lockhart, Martin, Mooring, Northcott, Phelps, [illegible] of Duplin, Reid of Rockingham, Rives, Sauls, [illegible], Sherrill, Strange, Sutton, Wheeler, Wilder, and [illegible]—32.

Of the 76 members who, in November 1852, voted for this plain, emphatic, unconditional demand upon Congress for "a fair and equitable portion of the Public Lands," *no less than* TWENTY were *Locofocos*. Their names will be seen in italics above. The 32 nays were, we believe, all Locofocos. It thus appeared that about two-fifths of that party in the Legislature, (and undoubtedly more than two-fifths of that party among the people,) agreed with the *entire Whig party* on that important question. The members of the Legislature were responsible to the people. They did not, therefore, dare to vote against this most just and proper demand for our rights.

But in April last, a set of irresponsible men assembled in Raleigh—a Locofoco State Convention. And what did *they* do and say? Did they heed the wishes of the people? Did they pay the slightest attention to the solemnly expressed opinion of their 20 brethren in the last Legislature, and the thousands of their party who concurred in that opinion? Not they! They were irresponsible to the people. And probably about nineteen-twentieths of them were or expected to be applicants to the President or some other high functionary, for "the spoils." They therefore repudiated the opinion of the people's representatives, and unanimously adopted the following in[illegible]:—

"6th. Resolved, That the Public Lands are the common property of the people of the United States, and therefore a disposal of them for the [illegible] exclusive benefit of any one of the States would be unjust and unconstitutional.

"7th. Resolved, That the Public Lands, being the common property of the people of all the States, should be held as a common fund, and disposed of for the common benefit of all,—first, in payment of the public debt, and then in defraying the expenses of the Federal Government, so as to reduce the taxes now imposed on the necessaries of life."

Such has been the course of the leaders of the Locofoco party, regardless of the will and wishes of a large majority, and the rights and interests of the whole people of North Carolina.

What has been the course of the Whigs? We have seen above that 56 Whigs voted for Gen. Leach's resolution, and not one against it. When the Whig State Convention assembled in February last, it unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"2. Resolved, That we disapprove the legislation of Congress by which the Public Lands,—the common property of all the States,—are so often appropriated for the sole and exclusive benefit of the new States; and we insist, and shall continue to insist, that in the disposition of said Lands for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, the State of North Carolina should receive her equal and just share of the same."

Now between these two parties let the people choose. Gen. Dockery and the Whig candidates for the Legislature are the friends of the principle so emphatically proclaimed by the House of Commons in 1852. Mr. Bragg and the Locofoco candidates are the enemies of that principle. Choose ye between them!

CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, a bill to extend the patent for Colt's fire-arms being under consideration, considerable commotion was produced by a remark of Mr. Clingman, that "he had no doubt very large sums of money had been offered gentlemen to induce them either to vote for the bill or be absent if they could not do so."

Members called upon Mr. C. to give the particulars, names, &c. Mr. C. said he would do so if the House would appoint a committee of investigation. And on motion of Mr. Letcher, the House resolved to appoint such a committee. It consists of Messrs. Letcher, Thurston, Clingman, Eliot of Mass., Eddy, Cutting, and Zollicoffer.

RAILROAD MEETING.

On Wednesday the 12th of July at a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention at Kenansville, John H. Cook, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. K. Bryan was appointed Secretary.

Edward L. Winslow then proceeded to address the meeting in some highly interesting remarks on the subject of Internal Improvements, and concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting the period has arrived when the people of North Carolina are prepared to consider and sanction a system of Internal Improvements by means of Rail Roads which shall embrace all sections and interests of the State:

Therefore Resolved, That this meeting approve of a State Convention, to be held in the Fall in the Town of Salisbury, and are gratified to know that arrangements are in progress to call such Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting present to the people of North Carolina, as an important part of the scheme, the road *now in course of construction* from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields on Deep River, and thence to the North Carolina Road, as a work entitled to aid from the State.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend, as essentially *a great State work*, a line of Rail Road beginning at the port of Beaufort on the Atlantic Ocean, and running thence through the counties of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin and Sampson, to the Town of Fayetteville, thence by the most practicable route to the Town of Salisbury, the terminus of the Western extension of the North Carolina Road to Tennessee, and forming, as we hope *and believe*, a portion of the great Pacific and Atlantic Rail Road.

Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that the Western extension of the North Carolina Rail Road should begin at the Town of Salisbury.

Resolved, That this meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville pledge themselves to the people of Salisbury and the counties along the proposed line to Fayetteville, and to the counties of Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and Carteret, to unite heartily with them in the construction of a Rail Road from Beaufort to Fayetteville, and by Salisbury to Tennessee: that they believe the said work to be essentially *a great State work*; that to such a line of road the State has heretofore offered liberal aid, and they believe it will again receive aid from the State: that it is entitled to liberal aid, and that its construction is a matter *of certainty* if all interested along the line will heartily and zealously co-operate.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve of the proposed Convention to be held in Kenansville, Duplin county, at an early day, and recommend that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That we are now and ever have been the advocates of a liberal system of Internal Improvement, and while we continue to press our own claims and urge our own schemes, we will, as the votes of our members in the Legislature will show we ever have done, aid any practicable scheme that has for its object the advancement of North Carolina, building up the State, and carrying our produce to our own ports.

On motion of Mr. T. R. Underwood, Wednesday, the 10th day of August, was recommended as the most suitable time for holding the Convention at Kenansville.

The following is the list of delegates appointed by the President:

E. L. Winslow, Jerry Roberts, R. K. Bryan, T. R. Underwood, James Kyle, E. J. Hale, J. G. Cook, A. A. McKethan, John D. Williams, David Murphy, E. W. Wilkings, Joseph Arey, Chas. T. Haigh, Wm. T. Horne, T. S. Lutterloh, W. Draughon, W. Winslow, W. B. Wright, H. L. Myrover, Geo. McNeill, D. G. McRae, Theo. Evans, J. G. Shepherd, J. W. Cameron, E. L. Pemberton, Philemon Taylor, Henry Lilly, Jos. B. Starr, C. G. Wright, Thos. J. Robinson, A. H. Whitfield, Jas. Banks, R. P. Buxton, Wm. McL. McKay, Tho. C. Fuller, Dr. Jas. A. McRae, Jno. M. Rose, Col. Thos. Waddill, A. Johnson, W. F. Moore, Chas. E. Leete, Jas. Sundy, S. W. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray, J. R. McDonald, Wm. McLaurin, Chas. B. Mallett, A. W. Steel, Wm. H. Haigh.

The Meeting then adjourned.

J. H. COOK, Pres.

R. K. BRYAN, Sec'y.

A Lie Nailed to the Counter.—Mr. Bragg stated in his speech here on Monday, that Gen. Dockery, James Morehead and Mr. Stanly had offered Gen. Edney $400 to come home from Washington and canvass the Mountain District in favor of Mr. Kerr and Gen. Scott in the campaign two years ago. This at the moment was a source of great rejoicing for the Democrats. But when Gen. Dockery rose and stated that Gen. Edney had made a slight mistake, and said that he had come to them and asked them for four hundred dollars for such purposes and was peremptorily refused, such a shout of exultation went forth from the crowd, as made us tremble for the fate of the walls of the Court House, and Democrats were silent for the rest of the evening.

Charlotte Whig.

THE CAPE FEAR BAR—GOOD NEWS.

We have the gratifying intelligence from Washington, that the House of Representatives on Monday last, *passed* the bill heretofore adopted by the Senate, making an appropriation for the improvement of our Bar and Harbor. The bill as it came from the Senate appropriated $140,000 for the continuation of the improvement of Cape Fear River; and also $60,000 to refund to citizens of this town the amount contributed by them to said improvement. The appropriation of $60,000 was stricken from the bill by the House; and the bill thus amended passed by a vote of yeas 110, nays 28. The following is the brief record of the action of the House as received; to-morrow we shall probably be enabled to spread a full report before our readers.

CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Mr. Ashe submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the House be suspended, and that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the consideration of the Senate bill, making further appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

The resolution was adopted: Ayes 106, noes 13.

The House thereupon proceeded to consider the said bill, which appropriates $140,000 for the continuation of the improvement of Cape Fear River, at or near its communication with the ocean, and $60,000 to refund to the citizens of Wilmington the amount contributed by them to said improvement, and expended thereon by the agent of the United States in charge of the work.

The rule having been suspended which required the reference of the bill to the Committee of the Whole—

Mr. Ashe briefly explained the measure.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, the bill was amended by striking therefrom the appropriation of $60,000 to refund to the citizens of Wilmington the amount contributed by them to the improvement of the river.

Mr. Letcher moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion was negatived: yeas 24, nays 132.

The bill was then read the third time and passed: yeas 110, nays 28.

We desire to tender to Mr. Ashe and the entire Delegation from this State, the thanks of our community, for their services in this important business. The appropriation, it is true, is not adequate for the work to be done; but, in addition to the amount obtained, the *nationality* of the measure has thus been recognized by Congress. We regret that the amendment [illegible] the appropriation of $60,000 to refund [illegible] prevailed; but we suppose this was [illegible] ensure the success of the bill in any shape. [illegible] any event, we felicitate our people upon the matter as it stands; for to our mind, the improvement of our Bar is of more direct importance to the interests of Wilmington, than all its other schemes of improvement added together.

Wil. Herald.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Baltic* brings London and Liverpool dates to the 28th June.

The news is brief, but of much importance. *The Russians are reported to have evacuated the Principalities and are concentrating their forces beyond the Pruth.*

The foregoing intelligence is believed to be authentic; and in the House of Commons on the evening of Monday, the 26th, Lord John Russell confirmed it to a certain extent by addressing the House in these words:

"The House will no doubt be glad to hear the latest news of which the Government is in possession with regard to the war. It has been stated in the newspapers to-day that accounts have been received that the Russian Government has acceded to the proposition of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, and consents to evacuate the Principalities; but no *official* intelligence has been received with respect to any such statement. There is a despatch, however, from Lord Westmoreland, dated to-day at Vienna, in which he states for certain from Bucharest that the siege of Silistria is raised." [Cheers.]

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. T. R. Walsh, Dr. J. B. TWITTY, of C. F. College, to Miss NANNIE, daughter of John W. Flake, deceased.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 29th of June, Mrs. BARBARA McFADYEN, consort of John McFadyen, in the 47th year of her age. The deceased had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for the last 22 years.

In Robeson County on Sunday, the 9th inst., Mr. DANIEL LOVE.

At the residence of Mr. J. McLeran, near Fayetteville, on the 7th inst., WILLIAM G., infant son of A. J. and Elizabeth P. McDonald, aged 4 months, 18 days.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned forwarns any persons from trading for a Note given by me to Wm. M. Thompson, amounting to between $45 and $48. I never have received the full value of the note, and so consider it unjust, and therefore will not pay the full amount of it.

JANE McARTHUR.

Robeson county, June 27, 1854. 12-3tpd

WANTED,

A CIRCULAR SAWYER. To one fully competent good wages and constant employment will be given. Recommendations as to character and capability required. Address Postmaster, Stone Lick, Randolph county, N. C.

July 4, 1854. 12*3tpd

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

April 12, 1854. 87-tf

MR. BADGER UPON GEN. CASS.

In the course of the debate on the President's veto of the Insane Land bill, Gen. Cass replied at length to Mr. Badger's great speech against the veto. Mr. Badger rejoined, briefly. The following is the most material and pointed portion of his remarks:—

The Senator speaks of the power granted to Congress to make appropriations out of the Treasury. Now, that does not enlarge the powers of Congress, either in the collection of the revenue or the purposes to which it may be rightfully devoted. As Mr Calhoun clearly perceived, that provision in the Constitution that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," is what is called a negative pregnant. It denies any other mode of drawing money from the public Treasury, and thereby necessarily implies that the money may be drawn in that mode; but it adds nothing to, and takes nothing from, the purposes to which Congress may apply the money which has been raised. That power is to be elsewhere determined. This clause provides only the orderly method in which the money in the Treasury may be taken out in order to be applied to the purposes to which Congress has a rightful authority to apply it.

Now, that being the case, and the honorable Senator himself having said that this rule is also to be applied to the power of Congress to dispose of the public lands and property of the United States, let us see how we stand with regard to precedent; and how, if the honorable Senator's views on this occasion are correct, we have been misled by his own high authority upon the subject of the powers of Congress as well over the public money as over the public land. The first session that I had the honor of a seat on this floor, a distinguished, yes, I will say, an illustrious gentleman and friend of mine, Mr. Crittenden, was a member of this body from Kentucky. It was the year succeeding the disastrous failure of crops in Ireland and Scotland; and prompted by the native philanthropy of his mind, he introduced a bill into the Senate, which as it is very brief, I will, with your permission, Mr. President, read. The first section proposed to enact

"That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be purchased such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and to cause the same to be transported and tendered in the name of the people of the United States to that of Great Britain for the relief of the people of Ireland and Scotland suffering from the great calamity of scarcity and famine."

The second section provided:

"That the sum of $500,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect this act."

And the third section provided:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to employ any of the public ships of the United States for the transportation of the provisions to be purchased as aforesaid."

That bill was ordered to be engrossed in the Senate on the 27th of February, 1847, and bore the title of "A bill to provide some relief for the suffering people of Ireland and Scotland. Now, sir, let us pause for a moment upon the provisions of this bill. First: it was a bill authorizing the President to purchase provisions, and to send those provisions, in the name of the people of the United States, to the people of Great Britain, for the relief of those in Ireland and Scotland who were suffering under the then calamity of scarcity and famine. Secondly: it was a bill proposing to take out of the Treasury $500,000 of the public money, to enable the President to make the purchase, and to ship the provisions. In the third place, it authorized the President to convert the public vessels of the nation from their appropriate business as public armed vessels into transports for the purpose of carrying those provisions across the ocean.

Mr. President, I desire to know under what clause or article of the Constitution, what actual or supposed grant or implication of power to Congress to make dispositions of money from the public Treasury, we acquired, according to the Senator's rule of interpretation, the authority to take a half million of dollars, and send it to feed people who were starving in Ireland and Scotland? Why, the Senator says that the words "for the common defense and general welfare," even supposing them to be a restriction, would amount to nothing, because they would still leave an undefined margin of congressional discretion. Permit me to say, sir, that I think the honorable Senator is mistaken in supposing so, for although I will admit that the words, "for the common defense and general warfare," do not furnish very strict limitations upon the power, yet if they be considered as limitations, I submit to the honorable Senator himself if they do not prohibit this application of the public money. How would the common defense of the United States, how would the general welfare of the United States be advanced or promoted by buying corn and sending it to feed the poor in Ireland and Scotland? Many questions might arise upon the application of money which might bring us to a pause. Generally, difference of opinions might arise. You, Mr. President, might think a particular application of the public money to be for the common defense and general welfare, and I might differ from you. But permit me to ask if there could be any difference of opinion between any two members of this body when they were called upon to say, "will sending money to Ireland and sending money to Scotland, or sending provisions to Ireland or to Scotland, promote the common defense and general welfare of the United States?"

Again, sir, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States, if there be any limitations at all upon our power in disposing of the money, which makes any distinction between applying our funds to feed the starving in foreign countries, and applying our funds for the benefit of the insane in foreign countries, or the deaf and dumb in foreign countries, or any other class of human beings in foreign countries that may need assistance, or charity, or benevolence—none. No human being can point out, upon the question of power, any reason why, if we can apply the funds in one way, we cannot apply them in any of the others. I will admit, if we once assume the power, upon the expediency of exercising it there may be a great difference between an occasional supply or food to relieve the people of a friendly country, who are suffering under a temporary scarcity, and making a provision for the benefit of the indigent insane, or the deaf or dumb, of that country; but upon the question of power there is no difference.

A second remark I make is this: The Constitution makes no discrimination in our powers between supplying the people of Ireland and Scotland out of our Treasury when they are in want of food, and supplying the people of Russia, of Germany, of France, of Turkey, yes, sir, and of the far East. The Constitution knows no difference. If there is anything said upon it in the Constitution, it has escaped my reading and observation. If, therefore, we have power to make such dispositions for the benefit of suffering people in Ireland and Scotland, we have a right to make similar dispositions for suffering people of foreign countries all over the world.

Mr. President, as I have said, that bill was ordered to be engrossed in the Senate, and after a discussion, but not a very long one—for I do not think we were quite as longitudinal in our debates in 1846-'47 as we are now—but after a discussion, and a discussion upon the constitutional power—this objection being made and insisted upon—the bill was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 27 yeas to 13 nays. Those who voted in the affirmative were:

"Messrs. *Allen*, *Atchison*, Berrien, *Breese*, *Calhoun*, *Cameron*, *Cass*, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, *Hannegan*, *Houston*, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Simmons, *Soule*, *Sturgeon* and Webster."

Those who voted in the negative were:

"Messrs. Archer, Badger, Bagby, Butler, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Mason, Niles, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee."

Now, let us pause here. In 1847, on the 27th of February in that year, this bill was ordered to be engrossed in the Senate, on the yeas and nays, by the vote which I have just read.

Now, Mr. President, considering that the distinguished Senator from Michigan, and the late distinguished Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun,] the strictest of the strict in his exposition of constitutional powers, voted for that bill, I ask you if those of us here who conceive that this Government may apply something, either of money or lands, for the benefit of their own people, do not stand with a very fair excuse, if not justification? What, sir, have we a government so constructed, and a Constitution so limited and defined, that Congress can collect from the people what moneys it pleases by duties and other taxation, and after they are collected, if the inhabitants of the neighboring city of Alexandria were starving for want of bread, they have not the constitutional power to appropriate $100 to save them from that calamity? And does the Constitution leave Congress at liberty, if it chooses, to empty the Treasury in applying it to those who are in want of food in other and distant portions of the world? In other words, we should be placed in this position, according to that argument. The Constitution has set out, in its preamble, what were the great purposes for which it was framed: "In order to form a more perfect Union"—where? Not between us and Ireland and Scotland, I suppose, but a more perfect Union here. "Establish justice"—where? At home. "Insure domestic tranquility"—not in Ireland, surely, but here. "Provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare"—of whom? Of our own people. "And secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." For these purposes the Constitution was established for the United States of America. The Constitution having declared in the preamble these as being the objects and purposes, and the sole objects and purposes, for which that instrument was established, has yet been made, according to this doctrine, in such a particular and curious method, that whilst we can send millions abroad to help foreigners, we cannot appropriate a dollar to save our own people from starving!

Again, the honorable Senator, in the passage which I have read, supposes the power "to dispose of" the public lands to be subject to the same general restrictions? Very well, sir, there is no express restriction upon the power. If it is subject only to these inferential restrictions to which the President refers, and which the honorable Senator from Michigan indorses, then the thing is conclusive to demonstration. Here are two powers, one over the land and the other over the money, both subject to the same and no other restrictions. The money you can dispose of for the benefit of people in foreign lands, and, therefore, you can dispose of the lands for the same purpose; you cannot get clear of that conclusion.

Now, Mr. President, if these conclusions are the result of what are called the principles of strict construction of that instrument, I say beware of them. I do not adopt the principle of strict construction; I do not adopt the principle of a liberal construction; but, so far as I know, I endeavor to plant myself upon the rule of construction which I once heard laid down in the circuit court of North Carolina by that most eminent man and excellent judge, the late John Marshall. A professional friend of mine filed a bill on the equity side of that court. It had been demurred to for want of jurisdiction; and after an argument on the question of jurisdiction, the district judge gave his opinion against the jurisdiction, and concluded by saying that he thought courts of the United States should '*lean*' against taking jurisdiction. The Chief Justice said in his quiet and emphatic manner:

"In that opinion I do not concur. This court has no leanings; the jurisdiction which the Constitution and the law confer the court is bound to take; the jurisdiction which these do not confer the court has no desire to take. The court expounds the Constitution neither *liberally* nor *strictly*, but to the best of its judgment, FAIRLY."

Now, Mr. President, whether I am in error or not, in the views I have taken of the power of Congress to dispose of the public lands, I submit this to you: I am supported by the words of the instrument. I am supported by precedents without number in the legislation of this country. I am supported by the approval of men of the highest eminence and loftiest powers that ever adorned the history of this country—Senators, members of the House of Representatives, heads of Departments, and Presidents of the U. States; and I claim that I am supported by the authority of the honorable Senator from Michigan. If I understand his speech, he puts the same limitation upon the power over the money, and none other, as upon the power over the lands; and I have shown by his vote in 1847, upon the bill "to provide some relief for the suffering people of Scotland and Ireland," that he held that we had power to dispose of money from the Treasury to accomplish that object.

With regard to the question of the power of Congress over the public lands, and with regard to whether the words "to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," are to be considered in the character of a restriction of the power, or as merely guides to indicate the purposes to which the revenue when raised shall be applied, I have never yet seen the necessity of making up a definite opinion. I took up this subject in former remarks which I made, and I take it up now, assuming the President's exposition as the true one. But, Mr. President, I must say that we are placed in a most extraordinary condition, if it be true that we have power to appropriate money to alleviate the sufferings of the starving inhabitants of foreign lands, and the indigent insane of foreign lands, and yet it is incompetent for Congress to apply a dollar of money, or an acre of land, either to provide for the suffering poor or the indigent insane of our own country! Why, sir, if such a doctrine as that were established by authority, is it not evident that we should subject ourselves to the jeers and scoffs of the whole civilized world? "What," men would say, "here were thirteen Colonies which were separated from the mother country in consequence of the oppression of their rulers; they fought through a bloody war to establish their independence, and soon afterwards finding it necessary to establish a Constitution for the benefit of their own people within their own borders, they gave unlimited power, under the Constitution, to the Legislature to raise money by duties and taxes on their own people, and to apply it to all the foreigners in the world, but strictly prohibited them from using a dollar of it for the benefit of themselves!"

Will it be said that our forefathers were so beneficent while establishing this Constitution for themselves, that their eyes were still bent on foreigners in foreign lands; and in respect to them they left the hands of the Government unfettered to spend what it might choose for their benefit, but tied them up with cords, prohibited any assistance they could afford with reference to any class of our own people whose sufferings might demand their aid? And, Mr. President, see how strangely this rule will operate. Here were certain unfortunate Irishmen who were starving for want of bread at home. According to the views entertained by my friend from Michigan and Mr. Calhoun, we had a right to expend $500,000 in furnishing food for them in Ireland; and yet if some kind friend had furnished them with the means of paying their passage to the U. States, and they had landed in Massachusetts, or New York, Congress would instantly have lost all power to help, and must have stood by and seen them starve. The beauty of this system would be to confine our liberality to foreigners, and not only that, but to foreigners in foreign lands. While foreigners are abroad we may help them; but the moment they touch our own shores our power to help is gone. Can this be so, Mr. President? It cannot.

I think, therefore, Mr. President, the honorable Senator from Michigan must either now reverse and renounce the opinion under which he voted for that bill, or he must reverse the proposition which he lays down in his speech, that the Government supplies the same safeguard against the abuse of the public money as against the distribution of the lands. He must do the one or the other, or admit that the power of the Government under this bill is clear and unquestionable. For myself, I have no doubt of it. I do not intend to enter into the question again; but I think that when we hear of a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, and when the Senator from Michigan acquaints the Senate with the consequences which would result from the exercise of the indefinite, unlimited, and arbitrary power of Congress over the public lands for which, he says, I contended, I have a right to ask him how he reconciles with the principles of this bill the vote which he gave on the bill for furnishing relief for the sufferers of Ireland and Scotland in February 1847?

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.
CYRUS HARRINGTON, PRINCIPAL.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 5-*tf

SPRING HILL ACADEMY,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.
M. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th July. An experienced Female Teacher will have charge of the Female Department, under the supervision of the Principal. Tuition as heretofore—$8, $12, and $15 per Session.

Board in families near the Academy at $5 to $7.

Ornamental branches at moderate rates.

June 29. 10-*3t

FLORAL COLLEGE,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution, which is now undergoing thorough repairs, will be opened again on MONDAY, the 17th JULY, under the superintendence of its former very efficient Principal, with every Department supplied with the best Teachers that can be obtained, together with the present worthy and accommodating Steward. The Trustees believe they are warranted in saying to a generous public, that every effort will be made to render general and entire satisfaction; while the Institution, in point of healthfulness of location, commends itself to the patronage and confidence of all.

WILLIAM McKAY,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

May 30, 1824. 4-6w

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
MR. & MRS. BURWELL, Principals.
Maj. FREDERIC ZERRLAUT, Professor of Music, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.

Terms per Session, (20 weeks.)

Board and Tuition,	$80
Music on Piano, or Guitar,	20
Use of Instrument for practice,	5
Modern Languages, each	10
Drawing and Painting, from $10 to	20

The next Session commences on Wednesday the 12th of July.

For further particulars, address Rev. Robert Burwell.

June 6, 1854. 4*6t

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 22d inst., an indented apprentice boy, by the name of ISAAC COMMONS. This is to forewarn any and all persons from harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any person offending in that way.

JOSEPH FARLOWE.

June, (6th month), 24th, 1854. 10*4tpd

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

LETTER from HON. JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

GREENSBORO', N. C., July 8, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—On my return from the Supreme Court, I received yours of the 29th June, enclosing a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by General B. M. Edney to President Fillmore, on the 3d day of February, 1853.

I should conceive it scarcely necessary to have noticed *this*, after the re-publication of his card to the Register, of which the following is a copy.

A CARD.

WASHINGTON, August 9th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Register—Sir: I am informed, that it is stated in the "Standard," or in an extra issued from the "Standard" office, that an offer has been made me in this City, by a Subordinate in the Navy Department, and by certain Whig members of Congress, from the State of North Carolina, of one thousand dollars, to go home and take the stump for Kerr and the Scott ticket.

I ask the favor of you to say that the above statement *is totally destitute of truth.*

Very respectfully, B. M. EDNEY.

I thought Gen. Edney would be good authority against himself.

After the nomination of Scott and Graham at Baltimore, I found no one from North Carolina, at Washington, seemingly more zealous and anxious for their election than Gen. Edney who had been in the Convention.

He was an ardent Whig and professed to have great influence in the mountain counties. He talked with me often, and much about what he conceived he could do were he at home. The replies made by myself and Gen. Dockery to his assumed powers in aid of, and his repeated expressions of anxiety and concern for the success of the Whig ticket, were, that we would be pleased to see him at home doing what he thought he could do. In short such conversations passed as usually take place between *political friends*, during a political campaign.

We all felt great anxiety in the result of the elections, Gen. Edney included. But it is *untrue*, so far as I know or believe, that there was any offer to bribe Gen. Edney, or that any thing was said or done inconsistent with the strictest propriety.

As to any conversations alleged to have taken place between Gen. Edney and Messrs. Stanly and Warren about a draft or check, I know nothing,—nor do I recollect to have heard of any such conversations. *This*, however, I do recollect, that I heard Gen. Edney propose to Gen. Dockery that if he, Edney, could get four hundred dollars, he would go home and embark in the campaign: to which Gen. Dockery replied "your tavern bills could not be anything like that amount." Gen. Edney then jocosely said, *"he wanted some money to treat the damned Baptists with."* Knowing that Gen. Dockery was a member of the Baptist Church, and considering the remark as jocosely made, I threw in some playful remark which turned the conversation, and, after this I have no recollection of hearing anything about Gen. Edney's going home or treating the Baptists.

It is true, I wrote and signed a letter to the President recommending Gen. Edney to his favorable consideration. This I would have done from personal and other considerations had there been no elections pending. And, after he received the appointment no one could have been more mortified than myself to find charges of a serious character preferred against him.

The Fagg letter had no weight with me in writing my second letter to Mr. Fillmore. When I returned to Washington in December A. D., 1852, finding a clamor against him, I inquired particularly into the nature and foundation of the charges—found that the Secretary of the Department of the Interior had caused an inquiry to be made in North Carolina in relation to some alleged frauds on the Pension Office,—that K. Harper, Esq., the Agent, appointed for this purpose, had submitted his official report and the evidence and circumstances on which he founded the same. In this report Mr. Harper, after setting forth the evidence against certain individuals in the western part of the State, taking which to be true made out a case of guilt, concluded his report as follows, to-wit:

"On calling upon Mr. Husted, District Attorney of the United States at Raleigh, to have prosecutions entered against Woodfin, Johnson and Westfall, I learn from him that he had been in correspondence with the commissioner of Pensions in regard to other cases in which Woodfin was charged with fraud. In the course of our conversation a letter was shown to me by Mr. Husted received by him from B. M. Edney, of so extraordinary a character, asking him to stop farther proceedings against Woodfin, that I deem it proper to bring it to your notice. It is due to Mr. Husted to say that he did not deign to notice or reply to this communication. The following is a copy of the letter.

WASHINGTON, August 5th, 1852.

"My Dear Sir:—Upon conversing with Mr. Clingman, we have thought it adviseable that I should write you to the effect that you will not take any steps in relation to the charges against John B. Woodfin, of Yancey, at least for the present. The Commissioner of Pensions has, at Mr. Clingman's suggestions placed the whole of his cases in my hands for inspection, and if any thing criminal should be discovered on the part of Woodfin, in connexion with said cases, meriting prosecution, you will be timely notified. Tillman Blaylock, the only accuser of Woodfin, is not at all a *reliable* man. He, you know, was *dishonorably discharged* from his Captaincy in *Mexico, and sent home.* The whole community of worthy gentlemen have certified to Woodfin's good and irreproachable character to Mr. Clingman, and he has recently filed said certificates. The letter of Mr. Niles of the Pension Department, was wholly gratuitous, and *not authorised by the Commissioner.*"

"I will write you again upon this subject; should it become necessary, or Mr. Clingman *will*, who understands all the facts. He, as well as myself, is quite well acquainted with all the parties, and, as at present advised, think there is no very good ground for the suspicion set forth in Blaylock's letters."

"I have the pleasure of being, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant."

(Signed.) "B. M. EDNEY."

"Post Script. It is right that I should state Mr. Woodfin has written Mr. Clingman and myself a letter which has just come to hand, disclaiming all further connexion with said business until a full examination is had into his conduct, and seeks to have it made thoroughly by the Government, which I am doing every day, and shall continue, in connexion with Mr. Clingman, until completed.

"Respectfully B. M. E.

The original letter has been surrendered to me by Mr. Husted, and is herewith submitted.

On inquiry at the Pension Office, I learn that this extraordinary interference with the criminal justice of the country, on the part of Gen. B. M. Edney, as I had readily supposed, was wholly unauthorised. "The letter of Mr. Niles, of the Pension Department," which is pronounced by Gen. Edney to have been *"gratuitous and not authorised by the Commissioner,"* was in fact a letter from the Commissioner himself, prepared by Mr. Niles, as the accompanying communications from that office marked A. will show.

The disclosure here made, however, I am pained to say, is but the prelude to another of yet deeper and more damning import. Subjoined is a letter addressed to me by H. W. Husted, U. S. Dist. Attorney, dated Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 25, 1852, intended to explain the letter from H. D. K. Cabaniss, Esq., county Solicitor, dated Shelby, N. C., 27th May 1852, and the letter of J. F. Hoke, Esq., dated Lincolnton, June 12, 1852, which follow: The originals have been placed in my hands by Mr. Husted, and they are herewith submitted.

"RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 25th, 1852.

"A prosecution was pending against Joseph Carroll for procuring a pension from the United States by fraud, and John F. Hoke had been acting for me in behalf of the United States. The charge was believed, and so stated to me, to be true, and I had asked Mr. Hoke to have Carroll before a magistrate on preliminary examination, and, if the proof would warrant it, to have him bound to answer the charge in the Dist. Court of N. C., upon indictment.

"The conclusion of that preliminary examination will appear by the letters of Mr. Cabaniss of 27th May ult., and of Capt. John F. Hoke, of 12th June last. In both these letters I have full confidence. They are from gentlemen of acknowledged worth and high honor.

(Signed.) "H. W. HUSTED."
District Attorney for N. C.

"SHELBY, N. C., 27th May, 1852.

"Dear Sir:—I write to make some developments which I think every good citizen is bound to do in justice to himself, and to the state and community in which he lives. James A. Caldwell arrived here a few evenings since, as Deputy Marshal for the District of North Carolina, with a process against Joseph Carroll, the present Sheriff, charging him of being guilty of subornation of perjury, in obtaining money from the Pension Office through Mrs. Coluts or Mrs. Patterson. As you wrote the process I suppose you understand what I am meaning or what else I allude to. Well, on the evening that Caldwell came, Gen. B. M. Edney, who obtained the records from Washington City with a view to prosecute Carroll, went to Caldwell and directed him to give the papers to Carroll, and said that he was assistant prosecutor and had a right to enter a nol. pros. to the indictment. But Caldwell refused to do so, and Edney and Parham, the prosecutor in the warrant, had a meeting, and Carroll also, the defendant, and it is said and can be fully substantiated, that Edney and Parham agreed, that if Carroll would give them $400, that Parham the prosecutor would not appear on the trial and would procure Joseph K. Toby, the main witness, to absent himself.

"Well—when the warrant was returned before the magistrate, Parham, the prosecutor and the man who had busied himself more than any body else, refused to be present, and Toby the witness absconded himself. No proof being produced, Carroll was released. Edney pocketed part of the money, and Parham, the prosecutor, pocketed the balance of the money, and here is a sad and stand still of the whole matter. But our community are enraged, and will not suffer such things to go unpunished.

"Now my object in writing this communication is to ask you, as the District Attorney, to institute such proceedings forthwith as are necessary and forward them to me, with full directions how to proceed against the three—Joseph Carroll for subornation of perjury, Gen. B. M. Edney and Dr. William Parham, who have been no doubt, guilty of compounding in company a capital felony. If you have any reason not to take my statement to be true, please drop a line to James A. Caldwell or Capt. J. F. Hoke, of Lincolnton, and make enquiry.

"One reason why I am so active in this matter is, that I am county Solicitor of Cleveland, and think it incumbent on me to suppress, as far as I can, any such thing.

"I will expect a letter forthwith
Your Ob't. Serv't,
"H. D. K. CABANISS, Co. Sol."

Mr. Husted makes the following endorsement on this letter:

"RALEIGH, Oct. 25, 1852.

"I state that B. M. Edney had no authority from me to act in this matter, or communicated with me at all about it.

(Signed.) "H. W. HUSTED
U. S. Dist. Att. N. C."

"LINCOLNTON, June 12, 1852.

"H. W. HUSTED.

"Dear Sir:—Your letter has been received, and I feel bound to give you a statement relative to the prosecution of Carroll, and hope by so doing I will not trespass too much on your time. The prosecutor Parham employed Mr. Burton and myself to prosecute the defendant, and furnished the proofs. He agreed to pay us one hundred dollars. He had employed Gen'l. Edney prior to the General leaving the country for the East. At the last Cleveland Court, Edney claimed to be the Attorney in the case and directed Parham to discharge Burton and myself. Parham spoke to us on the subject and agreed to pay me a certain sum for the service I had rendered. I accepted the amount and went out of the case, and Burton did likewise. In the mean time Edney made proposals to Carroll to compromise the prosecution—and before the Deputy Marshal arrived at the Court, he and Carroll had compounded, and Edney gave to Carroll, a release. I do not know what sum Carroll paid, but I believe that he paid four hundred dollars. Parham had already paid Edney one hundred dollars and Carroll paid him another hundred. After Caldwell arrived at Shelby, Edney applied to him to give up the warrant, stating that it had been settled, and that Carroll could not be convicted, because of the statute barring the action. Caldwell came to me to know what he ought to do, stating what Edney had said. I told him his duty was to execute, and he had no right to do any thing else. He did execute the warrant, and the witness, the main witness absconded, and there was no record either, Edney having previously given that up to Carroll. These are the circumstances as they occurred. Cabaniss will go into our State Court with it. The bar have come to the conclusion to investigate it, and to serve a rule on Edney. This was resolved on before we left Cleaveland and Edney had left the Court. It will be done most assuredly. Such gross breaches of propriety will surely break down the high stand of the legal profession if it is not traced up and exposed and it is the duty of the legal gentlemen to have it done. I have no doubt you would kindly furnish us any aid in purging this miserable affair, that lays in your power. But I do not know any thing that can be done beyond having Edney brought to account by a rule, and having both Parham and Edney indicted in the State Court, if it will lie.

"I am, with great respect, yours truly,
"J. F. HOKE."

The zeal and interest manifested by Gen. Edney in the prosecution of the cases committed to me for investigation, one of which is shown to be blackened with this grossest fraud and forgery, added to the startling developments here made of his most unwarranted interference with the officers of the law and collusion with offenders in other similar cases, seem imperatively to call for further action and inquiry on the part of the Government. The papers necessary in the prosecutions directed against Woodfin, Johnson and Westfall, were left with Mr. Husted, District Attorney—whose receipt for which with the copies I took of them, are herewith transmitted.

With high consideration your obedient servant,
KENTON HARPER, Clerk.
Dep't of the Interior.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary
of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

After reading this report, I thought it due to myself, to address the President a second letter, a copy of which signed by myself, Genl. Dockery, and (I think) by others is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1853.

Sir:—Last summer the undersigned members of Congress from North Carolina, recommended to the favorable consideration of the President, Gen. B. M. Edney, of the same State. An appointment has been conferred on Gen. Edney.—They feel themselves, to some extent, responsible to the President and the country for such appointment. Entertaining these views, they deem it an act of justice to themselves and to the President, to say, that facts and circumstances have since come to their knowledge, which cause them to regret their recommendation, and to respectfully ask that the same may be withdrawn.

We have the honor to be
Your obedient servants.

To the President of the United States.

Thus I have given you a hasty but a substantial narrative, according to my present recollection, of this affair. Yours respectfully,

JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

To Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., Morganton, N. C.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN BAXTER.

From the Asheville Spectator.

Mr. Editor: I received under the frank of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger yesterday, from Washington, a pamphlet purporting to be a letter from Gen. Edney to President Fillmore, bearing date on the 3d of February, '53. The object of this letter seems to have been, to remove from the President's mind all unfavorable impressions created by the publication of his letter of the 22d of Sept. preceding, and addressed to Col. Fagg, in which he suggested to the latter, that by supporting Mr. Clingman for the U. S. Senate, as a member of the Legislature the latter would procure him an appointment to some lucrative office under the Federal Government, or open the way for his election to Congress from this District; and by way of impressing Col. Fagg with the importance of this suggestion, he informs him that Mr. Clingman held such a position in politics as to render him of equal service whether Gen. Scott or Gen. Pierce were elected. His defence, now for the first time made public, does not deny the authorship of the "Fagg letter," nor insist upon its propriety, but complains of its publication. In these complaints he travels out of the question and *confesses generally* his own intrigues in which several other gentlemen are involved. Among his sweeping charges it is alleged, that "Col. Baxter, as soon as I met him in Raleigh, asked me to his room, and made the most ample apology he could for publishing it, and said that he regretted it more than any act of his life, and that after he had sent it to the office, he reflected a moment and saw the impropriety of it, and went and made an effort to recover it and prevent its publication, but was too late." In this sentence there is not a word of truth; and if the existence of this statement had been known to me before, it would have met, as it now does, with a prompt denial. Indeed, with those acquainted with the facts, a denial is unnecessary. The falsehood is manifest upon the statement itself.

On Sunday evening before the Legislature convened in October, 1852, Mr. Clingman handed the letter referred to, *unsealed* and *unenveloped* to Col. Fagg, remarking at the time that "he did not know its contents." A few days afterwards, in conversation with Col. Fagg, he referred to said letter and again said "he did not know its contents." These points of this letter, the manner of its delivery, and the protestations of Mr. Clingman as to his ignorance of its contents were communicated to myself and a few confidential friends by Col. Fagg. In justice to him, I will say, that he was indignant at the insult, and remarked that "there had been no previous relations existing between himself and Gen. Edney, authorizing such a communication, and that at the *right time he would [illegible]* upon the parties concerned." The letter being open and Mr. Clingman's protesting his innocence of all knowledge of its contents before he was charged, and other incidents connected with it, induced myself and others to believe that if not written at his instance its contents were known to and sanctioned by him—that he stood fully identified with the movement and was responsible for it. Under this conviction and to expose what I regarded as a corrupt attempt to influence the election of a senator, I wrote for publication a communication stating, among other things, that such a letter had been delivered by Mr. Clingman. The name of the author was not given, nor was it my intention to give, for I never supposed Mr. Clingman would hazard a denial of a fact, the evidence of which was so accessible to me. He did so, however, in these words: "That letter (meaning my communication) as far as its statements are *calculated* to injure me or are in *any respect material*, is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end." By this denial an issue of veracity was made and had to be met. The writer expected, no doubt, that it would be met by combat, and that he would in this way, escape the *expose* that awaited him, but I chose rather to meet it with proof that fixed the falsehood where it belonged and where it still remains, *by publishing the letter itself*, and the certificates of gentlemen sustaining the other facts alleged.

Soon after its publication, Gen. Edney visited Raleigh on his way to Washington, having been summoned there, as I understand, to defend himself against grave charges of another and different character. While at Raleigh he *voluntarily* called on me and in conversation referred to the publication of his letter to Col. Fagg. In reply, I said what I still believe, that I regarded Mr. Clingman as responsible for the letter to Col. Fagg, (meaning that he, Gen. E., was but an instrument in Mr. C.'s hands) and that at the time of writing the original communication his name was not given or his letter published, but only referred to: that I did not then intend to publish it, nor did I suppose a necessity for doing so would ever arise, but that Mr. C.'s denial had rendered it indispensable for my own vindication, and if any injury resulted therefrom he must complain to his friend Clingman, and not to me. I may have expressed regrets—I know I felt a lively sympathy,—not for any improper act of my own, or injustice done the General, but for the weakness that would submit to be made a tool of by the men who have directed his movements for years past. If by the term "office" he means the Post office, the Post master and his subordinates, at Raleigh, can testify that I made no effort to recover the possession of my original communication relating to this or any other matter, after it had been mailed, during the session. But if by the term he means the publishing office, it can be contradicted by the Editor of the Register. Indeed, how could any man for a moment believe that I would, under the circumstances, attempt to recover and prevent the publication of the evidence necessary to remove the imputation of falsehood from me and fix it upon my assailant? There was no such relation existing between the General and myself as to induce me to screen him at my expense. Our relations for nine years past were not of a cordial character or even on my part mingled respect. Why, therefore, would I withhold the publication of a letter out of respect for him, which was important to vindicate my own honor? The story is improbable upon its face and is unworthy of credit.

If any injury resulted to the Gen. from the publication of this letter, it has been permitted to operate without explanation to the public for 20 months past. Is this the conduct of an honorable man smarting under a sense of wrong? Why not publish it before? Was it deemed unnecessary? If so, what reference has been made to it recently that has changed his determination? Is it now published by the Gen. or for his benefit, or has it been issued by politicians from Washington regardless of his wishes and feelings, to influence the pending elections in North Carolina? Is what little character the Gen. may have abroad and in communities where he is not *so well known as here* to be whittled away by rendering him more notorious? Do these gentlemen believe that by the authority of such a name they can tarnish the fair reputation of Gov. Graham, Mr. Stanly, Gen. Dockery, Mr. Morehead, and others? They must so believe, or they would not *now*, after his letter to Col. Fagg had passed from the minds of most men, and just on the *eve* of an important election be so active in publishing his old letter and disseminating it through the State. Political effect is what they desire and not the vindication of the Gen.'s character. Well let it be so. If he consents to be the *scavenger* of the party, the consequences must fall upon him.

I shall leave Col. Fagg to speak for himself. The words put into his mouth are inconsistent with his professed friendship for me, and I can say with truth that I have ever found him a true and reliable friend. I believe him to be so still. Other witnesses than Gen. Edney will be necessary to shake my confidence in him.

Col. Fagg did say to me when I requested a copy of the Gen.'s letter for publication, that I had been too hasty—that it was not his purpose to give publicity to it at that time, but as the matter had been mooted he furnished me with a copy for publication and a statement of his own to accompany it.

The General complains that his letter was marked *confidential*. This, as well as I now remember, is untrue. But it will show for itself. He does say, however, that "*all this is between us*," from which I am willing to admit that he *regarded it as confidential*. But does this create any obligations to suppress an *infamous proposition*? If he had written proposing to commit murder or any other high crime, marking his communication as confidential, would it impose any obligation of secrecy? I think not. What then more censurable than an attempt to influence a member of the Legislature in casting his vote for a high and responsible officer—a vote that belongs not to himself but to his constituency—through the promise of an office for himself? What is the difference between offering him money and the emoluments and honors of office? The difference is this—the latter is a more tempting bribe than the former. The mere suspicion of such an understanding between Messrs. Adams and Clay, hung like an incubus around the latter through a long and brilliant career, though successfully disproved: and in in this day and time shall it be countenanced? Have we so degenerated that an attempt to pull others down to the level occupied by this writer, is a sufficient [illegible] or explanation for such conduct?

But he says that Col. Fagg had previously told him he desired an office under the Federal Government. But did he wish to obtain it by [illegible]? He does not venture to say so. Did the expression of such a wish justify his pledging the services of Mr. Clingman, *or else* that he would vote for this gentleman for the Senate? Again, he says he understood that Col. Fagg was elected by Mr. Clingman's friends, and was favorable to his promotion. If so, why promise him an office to secure his support? The story won't do: it won't stand the test of logical dissection: and it stands contradicted, *emphatically*, by his letter containing the infamous proposition. He makes no reference to any previous conversation authorizing such an offer, but says, "I thought it might be pleasant for you to have a lucrative office for a year or two,"—not that there is a chance for you to obtain that which you have desired for several years, but that *he* of his own head and imagination [illegible]

In 1852, just before the August election, as this pamphlet is put in circulation, the Standard published a statement that a Clerk in the navy department at Washington, and some members of Congress had offered Gen. Edney $1000 to come home and electioneer for Scott and Kerr. This charge, on the 9th of August afterwards, the General in a Card published in the Raleigh Register, pronounced "*totally destitute of truth.*" But now he says that it is not *wholly* untrue. $400 of it is true, and $600 false. Is this dealing fairly with the public? The gist of the charge was that he had been offered money to take part in the then pending elections and he is appealed to either to deny or affirm, and he answers that the charge is "*totally destitute of truth.*"

How did you understand this denial then? That he had been offered a *part or a portion* of that sum? Suppose him a witness and you a juror, and he were to deny in those broad terms and make no further explanation? Would you believe the whole charge was unfounded, or that it was untrue as to the sum specified only? Certainly the former conclusion would be forced upon you. Such being the case, good sense, sound morality and the books that treat of perjuries, all concur, that a wilful suppression of a material fact is equivalent to a positive falsehood: and that a witness detected in prevaricating intentionally in any material matter is unworthy of credit altogether. After stating the legal rule, I will leave your readers to make the application.

Here, where the Gen. is known, several points strike us as remarkable. First, the weakness of those distinguished gentlemen in supposing that the Gen. could aid us in this part of the State; and secondly, that he *declined* to receive the sum tendered. Such folly, on the one hand, and integrity on the other, were never suspected till published to the world in this formal way.

Another thing is unaccountable—that Messrs. Graham, Stanly, Dockery, and Morehead, knowing as they unquestionably did, that the Gen. was a strong personal and political friend of Mr. Clingman's, and anxious to promote him to a seat in the National Senate, should have charged him with the important duty of coming to North Carolina and defeating the "Clingman candidates for the Legislature;" and another is, that he should have received this proposition, backed, as he wishes now to be understood, with the offer of $400, as a bribe, and not resent and expose it, but instead thereof, publish a card, saying that the allegation that he had been offered $1000 for this and other purposes was *totally destitute of truth*, without stating what sum had been tendered him. These perplexing points I leave for further explanation by the General and his Washington protectors.

Sir, fabrications like this have cheated many an honest man out of his vote in elections. For several years past the authors of this movement have had something to throw into political contests just before elections, and at too late a period to be fully and successfully counteracted. If this pamphlet was important to the General's vindication, it was so at the time it was written. An honorable and sensitive man, smarting under a sense of injustice and suffering in reputation from unfounded charges, would have acted immediately in order to place himself right. But in this case he lies still—permits the evidence to be closed, the argument made, and the public judgment fixed, and now on the eve of an election, while he is in North Carolina, this letter is hunted up from its long and secret resting-place at Washington, and under his name actively scattered by politicians broad-cast over the State. Now the question comes up, is it done in good faith for the General's benefit, or for that of the party? Does any man who will permit others to hawk and peddle his private character about in this way for the promotion of a political party, deserve any respect or forbearance at our hands? And will an enlightened community permit their action to be thus influenced? If true and worthy of being considered, why not publish it before—in time to hear from the gentlemen referred to and sought to be injured—in time for every one to obtain a full knowledge of the facts and form a correct opinion? That they did not so act, is conclusive that the fabrication will not stand the test of time. Is it fair—is it manly, to hold back what is relied on as important until just before an election? In my opinion it is not, and those who do it do not wish or intend to act with becoming candor and honesty. Yours truly,

JNO. BAXTER.

Hendersonville, June 30th, 1854.

P. S. The preface to the Gen.'s extraordinary production, says, it was "addressed to the President and considered by him and his cabinet in counsel" and that "its statements were found to be entirely satisfactory, and the writer fully acquitted of all charges made against him." If this be true, the President and cabinet were easily satisfied. But this statement does not tally with the general understanding. I have ever understood that their final action on the charge made was suspended, at the General's instance, to escape censure and a revocation of his appointment, until the coming in of the new administration, when, by some means not communicated to the public, he was superceded by another appointment. If such was not the case, why did the General not assume the discharge of his official duties under his commission? Let us have all the facts connected with the matter. It is important, now that it has been referred to, that public opinion should be set right.

LETTER FROM MR. CLINGMAN, OF N. C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the Union: SIR: I regret extremely that I am under the necessity of asking you to give place to a matter that cannot be of interest to many persons outside of the State of North Carolina. I do so, however, not only because the letter to which it is a reply does great injustice to one of my constituents, but is also intended to have an effect on the coming election in our State. The period of that election is so near at hand, that I fear that if I were to send this note to one of the papers in the State it might not be published in time to reach all parts of it prior to the election. For a long while past my friends and I have been assailed with an industry and violence equalled only by the malice and mendacity of the charges made. What gives particular virulence to the assaults of my enemies at this time is the consciousness, on their part, that an overwhelming defeat is staring them in the face, and hence their rage and mortification seem unbounded.

The letter which I propose to refute appears in the Fayetteville Observer of the 10th instant, in an article the material portion of which is as follows:

[Here follows Mr. Everett's letter, published in the Observer, but without the preface to Edney's letter, to which it referred. The reader can refer to both, in the Observer of the 10th.]

Such is the charge, and to meet it I present, in the first place, two letters of the Hon. Edward Everett himself:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 2, 1853.

Sir: The attention of the President has been called to a printed letter bearing your name, and dated Louisville, (Kentucky,) September 22, 1851, purporting to be addressed to J. A. Fagg; and the President, understanding you to desire an opportunity of offering an explanation in reference to the same, directs me to inform you that, for that purpose, the final consideration of your appointment as charge d'affaires to Guatemala is postponed till Monday next, at half-past 10, a. m.

I am sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

To BALIS M. EDNEY, Esq., Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 16, 1853.

SIR: The President has determined to recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for a full minister to the States of Central America, instead of two charges d'affaires, as at present provided for. Mr. Kerr was some time ago conditionally recalled, and in conformity with the proposed measure, the President has decided to revoke your appointment as charge d'affaires to Guatemala, and it is hereby revoked.

Your salary will be allowed from the day of your return from Kentucky to your place of residence, preparatory to leaving the country, up to the present time.

If you will inform the department of the day of your return, your account will be settled accordingly.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

To BALIS M. EDNEY, Esq.

These two letters are conclusive, but I add also one of my colleague, the Hon. W. S. Ashe:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry I well remember that in a conversation I had with Hon. C. M. Conrad, (at that time a member of President Fillmore's cabinet,) he stated to me that a certain letter which had been addressed to the President by General B. M. Edney was read in his cabinet, and that it satisfied every member of his cabinet that the charges alleged against General Edney were groundless and malicious. I then, as I now do, understood that the principal charge against the general was the writing a letter to Mr. Fagg.

With respect, W. S. ASHE.

Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN.

Mr. Ashe's statement, in substance, corresponds with those made to me about the same time, both by Mr. Conrad and Mr. Fillmore. The latter gentleman, after explaining fully to me his reasons for having determined to recommend to Congress the appointment of a full minister to Central America in lieu of the two charges, said expressly that Gen. Edney had been acquitted of all the charges against him. Much of the conversation had reference to the Fagg letter and Gen. Edney's answer to it. This interview occurred a day or two after the decision of the cabinet in the case, and not, I think, long before the President sent in the recommendation to Congress. It is proper that I should say, further, that there was at that time no desire, on the part of Gen. Edney to retain the office, and that I supported on the floor of the House of Representatives the President's recommendation to abolish the two chargeships.

As Mr. Badger was not referred to in Gen. Edney's letter, I am at a loss to know whether his interference in this matter was owing to the truth of a statement made to me by a member of the North Carolina delegation, that he, too, was one of those who joined in the demand that General Edney should be recalled on account of the Fagg letter; or whether he has embarked in the affair out of opposition to Gen. Edney or to myself. Whatever may be his motive for coming into the contest, I say to him and to his correspondent, Mr. Everett, that if either of them desires to go further into the matter, the result will not, in my judgment, be prejudicial in any respect to Gen. Edney or to myself.

To account for my having at this time in my possession the two letters of Mr. Everett, it may be proper that I should state that when I last saw Gen. Edney he spoke of going to Europe within a short time. As I had formerly been assailed in connexion with the Fagg letter, and as he expected to be absent for a considerable period, to enable me to make defence against any attacks that might be made, he gave over to my keeping the original letters, not then having even time to make copies. These letters are open to inspection, if their genuineness should be questioned. Owing to their being thus fortunately left in my possession, I have it in my power to defend him against most unjust and malicious assaults. It remains to be seen whether such papers as the Observer have sense of shame enough left to induce them to publish this vindication.

Respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

The "Know Nothings" elected their candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in Norfolk, on Tuesday last. *He was a Democrat!* His opponent was a popular Whig. The *Beacon* remarks, that those presses which have been charging that the Know Nothings were Whigs in disguise, would do well to make a note of this.

BOSTON, July 11.

Love and Suicide.—Mr. Marsh, of Pembroke, and Miss Sampson, of Stoughton, lashed themselves together and jumped into the mill pond at Abingdon yesterday, and were drowned.

N. YORK, July 11.

The Seven Million Check.—The check for seven millions of dollars was presented to-day at the subtreasury by the Mexican Minister, Mr. Almonte, and promptly paid in gold. It was deposited as follows: $3,000,000 in the Bank of Commerce, $2,000,000 in the Bank of America, $1,500,000 in the Merchants' Bank, $300,000 in the Bank of New York, and $200,000 in the Phenix Bank.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire, during the present month, to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their bills presented, and their creditors are requested to present theirs.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 8, 1854.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to previous notice, a [illegible] citizens of Kenansville and vicinity [illegible] the Court House in that place on [illegible] 12th of July, to respond to the [illegible] counties in relation to the proposed [illegible] Fayetteville Rail Road.

When, on motion [illegible] W. Graham was called to the Chair [illegible] Bryan requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Henry [illegible] four, consisting of D[illegible] Bryan and Dr. A. H. [illegible] reported through D. P. [illegible] which were unanimously [illegible]

Resolved, That [illegible] ternal Improvement [illegible] held at this place on [illegible] that the several [illegible] Delegates to said Convention [illegible]

Resolved, That 30 D[illegible] represent this District in [illegible]

Whereupon the Chair [illegible] egates, and it was moved and carried [illegible] all citizens present on the occasion [illegible] to act as Delegates.

On motion by Alsa Southerland, [illegible] cretary was requested to forward [illegible] resolutions to the Editors of the W[illegible] Journal and Fayetteville Observer, [illegible] as an especial favor that they publish [illegible] their next numbers.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

C. W. GRAHAM, Ch.

JOHN A. BRYAN, Sec'y.

The Letter!—The Letter!—In [illegible] interfere with the Senatorial election [illegible] ty, the editor of the Standard has got [illegible] to an awkward predicament. In his [illegible] he makes no response to Gov. Graham's [illegible] sition to deliver that famous letter [illegible] said editor,) that he may publish it [illegible] and it is strongly suspected that the [illegible] intention of ever giving it to the public [illegible] interest excited on this subject [illegible] this county, in consequence of the [illegible] the great number of Standards [illegible] editor's call for the letter, [illegible] would be cruel in the editor not to [illegible] now that it has been *placed at his [illegible]*

Hillsborough R[illegible]

Misrepresentations.—The Hon. T. [illegible] man, a member of Congress, is engaged in misrepresenting Gen. Dockery, and some Democrats are conniving at it, not openly and [illegible] sure (on this point) but by implication. [illegible] Gen. Dockery never "introduced a bill [illegible] tribute the *proceeds* of the public lands [illegible] the States. Here it is evidently sought [illegible] the impression that Gen. was opposed to [illegible] buting the lands when he got to Congress, [illegible] it is well known that he voted for a bill to [illegible] tribute public lands among all the States, N[illegible] Carolina inclusive," and did all he could to [illegible] the bill passed. But this *modest* lawyer [illegible] gress sends home in a letter a charge in [illegible] shape, misrepresenting a Union man, an [illegible] improvement man, and a *Distribution* man [illegible] he cordially hates. The people of his State [illegible] of his district will not accommodate [illegible] malignant. They will support the friends [illegible] interest of the State—not South Carolina [illegible] thies.—*Golds. Telegraph.*

The N. C. Railroad.—We learn from [illegible] whose information was derived from a [illegible] source, that the company are laying the [illegible] the track of the North Carolina R[illegible] tween Raleigh and this place at the [illegible] thousand feet per week with their pres[illegible] In a few days the force will be increased, [illegible] work of course will progress more rapidly. [illegible] now expected that the Road will be comp[illegible] Durhamsville (within thirteen miles of H[illegible] borough,) by September. We may [illegible] confidently look for its completion to [illegible] by Christmas. The prospect of so soon [illegible] the benefits of this great State work [illegible] and we become impatient in the anticipa[illegible] Push on the work!

We learn further from the western [illegible] that sixteen miles have been completed [illegible] west end of the Road from Charlotte, and [illegible] the work is progressing with persevering [illegible]

Hills. R[illegible]

The dullness of our town was somewhat enlivened yesterday afternoon by the firing of [illegible] guns, in honor of the passage of the bill [illegible] Congress appropriating $140,000 [illegible] ment of our Bar and River.

The shipping in port generally displayed flags; and on the whole there was more animation along the wharves and [illegible] than we have seen in some time past.

W[illegible]

Mr. Robert Schuyler, (says a New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript,) was well known in Boston doubtless from his extensive [illegible] relations, his family connections and the circumstances of his collegiate education. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1817, in a class remarkable for the talent of its members, [illegible] cluded among others, Geo. Bancroft, S. A. [illegible] Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, (of St. [illegible] Church, New York,) Caleb Cushing and [illegible] the late Lyende M. Walker, the first editor [illegible] Transcript. Stephen Schuyler was of the [illegible] at Cambridge in 1820. These gentlemen [illegible] grandsons of General Schuyler of revolutionary fame, and nephews of Alexander Hamilton. Their father married for his second wife the daughter of a distinguished physician of Eastern Massachusetts and their relatives are well known in financial and literary circles in Boston. In regard to the social life of Robert Schuyler, family [illegible] sons, it is said, induced him to propose to his [illegible] love a secret marriage and separate establishments in town. They have recently lived [illegible] different houses in Twenty second street. [illegible] than a quarter of century has elapsed since [illegible] arrangement was made by Mr. Schuyler, [illegible] perfect has been the manner of his life, [illegible] most intimate personal friends thought he was a bachelor. Some months ago, one of his daughters being about to be married to an Episcopal clergyman, her true name and history were told [illegible] lover before final arrangements for the wedding were made! We often hear it remarked that every house has a skeleton in it, but in a house [illegible] years of concealment have been practiced [illegible] must have been a skeleton in every room.

The Manufacture of Paper.—A firm in Os[illegible] county, N. Y., it is said have patented a mode of working the fibrous parts of swingle tow [illegible] per and it produces a firm and very white [illegible]

Economy the Road to Wealth.

By sending your Spirits to the Fayetteville Turpentine Depot, for storage, you can lie down at night and take a pleasant night's rest and get up in the morning assured that all is right.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company, whereby all Spirits stored with him, whether [illegible] to ship, will be under insurance.

His charge will only be ten cents a barrel [illegible] ceived in good order.

ISHAM BLAKE.

June 17, 1854. 6-3m.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1854.

For Governor.

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JAMES BANKS.
RALPH P. BUXTON.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.
Marion, Monday, July 17.
Rutherfordton, Wednesday, July 19.

DOCKERY [illegible] gets at this [illegible]

To our Whig Readers.—The Election is near at hand. Thursday the 3d day of August is but little more than two weeks off. Have you all seriously considered the importance of the stake to be decided on that day? And have you done all that lay in your power to secure a favorable result to your friends, your party, your State, and your Country? If so, well done! But if not—if any of you feel that you may still justly exercise an influence in favor of the cause you have at heart, go to work! Do what you can fairly and legitimately, and elect an honest, upright, public spirited, National, North Carolina Whig, to be Governor of North Carolina. Do what you can to elect a Whig Legislature. Do what you can to elect two Whig United States Senators. Do what you can to secure for another six years the services of Mr. Badger in that high place in which he has secured for his State an enviable distinction, such as no other Senator ever obtained for her, and such as a hundred Reids and Clingmans, should they live to the age of Methusaleh, never could merit or receive. Do what you can to secure a fair and equitable share of that great national property, the public lands, which belong as much to North Carolina as to the new States. Do what you can to arrest the fillibustering spirit which pervades to such an alarming extent the Locofoco party. In short, do your whole duty to your country. You can secure the victory, and you will, if you do your duty faithfully.

The Prospect.—On one day since our last we received three letters giving the following cheering accounts of the prospects of Gen. Dockery:—

Extract from a letter from Moore county.

"Nothing more, only hurrah for Dockery! He is going to beat Bragg at least one hundred in Moore, and I shall not be surprised if his majority is two hundred."

Extract of a letter from Onslow county.

"The Whig cause was never so prosperous as at present. It will obtain a larger vote than has ever been given in any preceding election."

Extract of a letter from Joyner's Depot, Edgecombe county.

"I have stopped here on business, and finding the citizens a good deal excited on the subject of the Governor's election, I have concluded to impart to you the information I have gleaned. A resident of this place, who, I am certain, is reliable in every sense of the word, says that Dockery will certainly get 35 votes at this precinct—many persons say he will get more. The impression is that he will get over 200 votes in this (Edgecombe,) county, the hot-bed of Democracy. They don't like Bragg's "Anti Internal Improvement principles," "Anti common men feelings," and his opposition to the "equal distribution of the public lands." This precinct has never given more *than four Whig votes*, and this county, you know, has never polled much over 400 Whig votes. If Dockery should gain proportionably throughout the State, his election will be triumphant.

"I repeat that my authority for the above is undoubted, and moreover he is a *Democrat, has always voted the Democratic ticket*, but is going tooth and toe nail for Dockery."

We have still another letter. A friend writes us from Montgomery county, that "the people are right as to the candidates for Governor. Dockery is going ahead of any thing heretofore. It is said by very reliable men, both Whigs and Democrats, that Dockery will get 50 democrats in Richmond county."

CANDIDATES.

Alamance.—Giles Mebane, Esq. is a Whig candidate for the Commons.

Mecklenburg.—Gen. John A. Young is the Whig candidate for the Senate.

Forsyth.—Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Col. Matthias Masten are the Whig candidates for the Commons.

Stokes.—D. F. Dalton, Esq., Whig for the Commons.

Davidson.—Jno. W. Thomas, Esq., for the Senate; Gen. J. M. Leach, and Henry Walser, Esq., for the Commons. All Whigs.

Robeson.—We understand that at a Democratic meeting in Lumberton, on Saturday last, Mr. Norment was re-nominated for the Commons.

At a sale of a portion of the Estate of the late Hon. Robert Strange, on Saturday last, Myrtle Hill, his late residence, sold for $1,600. 530 acres of land on the East side of the river, opposite Myrtle Hill, for $5,432; Cape Fear Bank Stock $128, Bank of Fayetteville Stock $68, (shares $50;) 5000 acres of pine land, 25 miles from town, $8,906. Lands joining the Myrtle Hill place sold from $2 50 to $7 25 per acre.—Six months credit.

A Mistake.—A friend has shown us a letter cut from a Hudson (N. Y.) paper, in which it is said that the cholera had depopulated "Fayetteville, N. C." It is said that out of a population of 1000, only 45 remain, and 20 of them were sick. Now the Hudson paper has evidently mistaken Fayetteville, N. C. for Fayetteville, *Tennessee*, where the cholera has been very bad. The disease does not now exist here, and never did.

The Crops.—We learn that the oat crop is generally very fine, and that since the late rains corn is exceedingly promising. But a letter from Montgomery county, dated 8th inst., informs us that at that time there had been no rain for nearly five weeks, and corn was parching up very badly. Cotton was also suffering, though not so much as corn.

Messrs. Edney and Clingman.—The Locofocos have made great calculations on the ability of these two *distinguished* individuals to defeat Gen. Dockery's election. Acting in concert, these two worthies write and publish letters all over the State, in newspapers and pamphlets, making a charge against Gen. Dockery which one of them had in advance published as "totally destitute of truth." In the extremity of Edney's needs, however, and the boundlessness of Clingman's ambition, they either forgot or disregarded this fact; and also the farther fact that the papers were on file in the Government archives at Washington which showed Edney to be a very corrupt man,—and for that matter Clingman too, if Edney is to be believed, though we do not think he is. Their publications have rendered necessary the exposure made by the Hon. Jas. T. Morehead in the article which we publish to-day. How do the Locofocos like their new allies, Edney and Clingman? Will they reward Edney with the next nomination for Governor, as they are expected to reward Clingman with a seat in the U. S. Senate, if they should ever—which Heaven forbid—get the power? Edney is certainly entitled to that, or an old coat, or something, upon the principle by which Locofocoism dispenses office, viz: sacrifices for the sake of the party. There never was a clearer case of utter sacrifice of himself than this of Edney's.

Clingman and Edney, Again.—Circumstances seem to require the devotion of more space than they are worth to these two notorious individuals—this "noble pair of brothers." But they so thrust themselves upon the public, in the vain hope of stemming the tide of Gen. Dockery's popularity and of securing a Locofoco Legislature to send Clingman to the U. S. Senate, that it is necessary to notice them. They are playing a desperate game. It is neck or nothing with Clingman. If he can fulfil his part of the bargain with Locofocoism, then he is to have the reward of his treachery to the party which elected him to Congress. If not, he is a doomed, degraded politician. Therefore he is flooding the State with his own and Edney's letters. If their characters suffer in consequence, theirs be the blame and the loss.

Since we put in type the letter of Mr. Morehead, with its blasting exposures, we received the letter of the Hon. John Baxter, late Speaker of the House of Commons, (which speaks for itself;) and Clingman's article from the Washington Union; all of which will be found in the preceding page.

At the close of Clingman's letter, is a sort of insinuation that we will not publish that precious document. Now Mr. Clingman knew better than that. He knew that we never refuse a hearing to any one whose course or conduct has been commented on in the Observer. He knew that we had once even published nine solid columns of his own inordinate conceit, because, as we chose to comment on it, we did not choose that he or any one else should charge us with injustice to him. His insinuation, therefore, at the close of his article, is as unfounded and unjust as it is mean.

But to the letter itself.

We remark, first, that Mr. Clingman has been careful to *omit* from his letter to the Union, the extract from Edney's pamphlet, to which alone Mr. Everett's letter applied. If he had published the two together, the public would have seen at a glance that Mr. Everett emphatically contradicted Edney. The inconsistency would have been too glaring. Therefore Clingman omits Edney's preface, and only publishes Mr. Everett's letter. We beg our readers to look again at the two in the Observer of Monday last.

Next Mr. Clingman publishes two letters of Mr. Everett to Edney; but how they help Edney we cannot see. They do *not* say, nor intimate, as Edney says, that his letter to President Fillmore was "proved to be entirely satisfactory." On the contrary, Mr. Everett in these two letters expresses no opinion on that point. But politely informs Edney that his appointment "is revoked." Clingman doubtless means it to be understood that it is revoked *because* the President had decided to send a full minister to Central America. But Mr. Everett does not say so, and evidently does not mean so. If Edney's letter had been "proved to be entirely satisfactory," why not say so? Why not give *him* the full mission, or at least give him some other appointment instead of the one out of which he is so politely bowed by Mr. Everett? Edney knew, and Clingman knew, that the appointment was revoked, partly because of the disgraceful letter to Col. Fagg, in which those worthies endeavored to bribe the Colonel to vote for Clingman, by the offer of Clingman's influence to get him an office, from whichever party might get into power. It was all alike to Clingman. He was then on the fence, and intended to jump down on that side which beat, and was the stronger.

Next we have a certificate from W. S. Ashe, the man who, endeavoring to injure Gen. Dockery, has already figured in false certificates, with false quotations from the Journal. And this certificate of W. S. Ashe, is vouched for by Clingman himself! They both pretend to state conversations which they had, Ashe with Mr. Conrad, and Clingman with Mr. Conrad and Mr. Fillmore. All we have to say about these is, that Mr. Conrad and Mr. Fillmore are *a long way off*, and therefore not able to give *their* statements before the North Carolina election. It is easy for people of elastic consciences thus to detail private conversations, which cannot be disproved in time to counteract the effect of misrepresentation. When Mr. Conrad and President Fillmore admit that Ashe and Clingman have quoted them correctly, we shall believe it. Not one moment before.

The "principal charge against the general," according to Mr. Ashe, "was the writing of a letter to Mr. Fagg." We suppose Mr. Ashe considers that the Carroll business, in which Edney received $200 for compounding a felony, was a mere peccadillo, not worthy to be thought of in connection with this "principal charge."

Mr. Badger and the Everett Letter.—In Mr. Clingman's card to the Union he affects to be at a loss to know why Mr. Badger interfered in this affair of Edney's, as Edney's letter did not mention Mr. B's name; and intimates that the interference was caused by opposition to Edney or to himself, Clingman. Now, if Mr. Clingman will read the Everett letter he will find that *his* name is not mentioned, and that *his* interference is entirely gratuitous. Mr. Badger interfered in the matter, as was his duty, simply to rectify certain false statements made by Edney to affect the prospects of the Whig party in this State. Why Mr. Clingman interfered is best known to himself. Was he the author of Edney's letter or its preface?

"From the first, we regretted the nomination of Gen. Dockery," says the Wilmington Journal. We have not the smallest doubt of that. The Journal is getting to be quite communicative. About three weeks hence, the Journal will have occasion to repeat the confession.

The Standard says, (as we see it quoted in the Hillsborough Recorder,) "Our readers will bear witness that we avoid personalities as much as we can; that we never impeach the motives of individuals, but on the contrary, endeavor to conduct political discussions as they ought to be conducted, on their own merits."

There must have been a marvellous improvement in the manners of the Standard since we were familiar with that print, or else the above is as wide of the truth as the poles are asunder.

Col. Jas. T. Miller has been confirmed as Collector of the port of Wilmington, in place of Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., resigned.

The President has given great offence to a large portion of his party in New York by appointing John McKeon, a Roman Catholic, to the profitable office of U. S. District Attorney. The appointment has been denounced in Tammany. But it will conciliate the Irish voters.

Progressive Democrats.—Gen. John A. Quitman, a great Locofoco leader, Mr. Jno. S. Thrasher, a great Locofoco humbug hero, and Dr. A. L. Sanders, hitherto unknown to fame, have published protests, in the New Orleans papers, against the action of Judge Campbell of the Supreme Court in requiring them to give bonds to observe the neutrality laws of the United States. These gentlemen were engaged in getting up an armed expedition against Cuba, and to prevent the violation of the laws and disgrace to the reputation of the United States, they have been required to enter into bonds. They protest against the laws as unjust, and against the action of the Court in compelling them to obey them, as arbitrary!

The Hard-Shell Locofoco State Convention of New York has nominated Greene C. Bronson for Governor. In the resolutions adopted was one making a qualified endorsement of the Nebraska bill, and another as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by his unwarrantable interference with our own local politics, his palpable and alarming invasion of State rights, and his injustifiable and undisguised use of his patronage to control our State elections, has violated his obligation to his party, his allegiance to the Constitution and his duty to the country, has alienated from his administration a majority of those in this State who cast their votes for him in 1852.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday last, the bill to authorise a telegraph line to the Pacific was passed, 20 to 19—afterwards reconsidered.

On Wednesday, the amendment of the House to the Cape Fear Bar bill was concurred in, after a few remarks by Mr. Badger, and the bill was finally passed.

The Homestead bill was discussed on this day and on Thursday.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. Bennett's Land bill was postponed till the next session.

The Harbor Bill was discussed at length.

Mr. Olds reported, from the Post Office Committee, a bill to repeal the law making a discount of 50 per cent. on newspaper postage paid in advance.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the River and Harbor bill was discussed, and finally passed, 96 to 74. It appropriates about two and a half millions. Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Kerr and Rogers voted for the bill; Messrs. Craige, Clingman, Puryear and Ruffin voted against it. And Messrs. Ashe and Shaw *dodged*. The bill contained an appropriation of $50,000 for re-opening a communication to Albemarle Sound, in Shaw's District. It is supposed that the bill will be vetoed.

Mr. May presented the memorial of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, representing that that structure has attained the height of 156 feet, and that 334 remain to be constructed, and that as the funds are entirely exhausted, and all recent efforts to replenish the treasury proved inoperative, they submit the whole subject to Congress for consideration. Owing to the dignity of the subject, Mr. May moved that the memorial be referred to a Select Committee of thirteen. Agreed to, and the following were appointed the committee:—Messrs. May, Jones of Pa., Reese, McMullen, Hastings, Dowdell, Eliot of Mass., Ellison, Vail, Oliver of Mo., Pratt, Macy, Puryear.

Later from Europe.—The Asia brings Liverpool accounts to the 1st inst.

The cotton market was firm and active, and prices unchanged. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6½, fair Upland at 6¼d.

The breadstuffs market was dull and prices on the decline.

There had been no more fighting, and nothing material from the seat of war.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road for June were $348,681, an increase of $128,070 over June 1853. For five months, to June 30, $1,926,171, against $1,012,941 last year.

Murder.—We learn from a private letter that, on last week, in the county of Columbus, a Mr. Campbell stabbed a Mr. Godwin, which resulted in his death in a short time. Campbell has effected his escape.—*Ral. Post.*

Cholera.—A despatch from Louisville Ky., says that on Sunday last there were 130 deaths from Cholera in Chicago, Illinois.

In New York, the deaths from Cholera last week were fourteen a day.

In Brooklyn, thirty during the week; and in Cincinnati forty-five.

Several cases of Cholera have occurred in Richmond, Va.

The deaths in one week in St. Louis, Missouri, were 470, of which 207 were by cholera. 205 of the dead were young children.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAIL ROAD MEETING,—July 15, 1854.

At a meeting of the citizens of Warsaw and vicinity for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Rail Road Convention to be held at Kenansville on the 22d inst., on motion,

C. J. Oates, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Speight Hill, Secretary. The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting, and on motion appointed a Committee of three, consisting of William E. Hill, Curtis C. Oates, and Rans. M. Middleton, to draft resolutions for consideration of the meeting. The committee after having retired, reported through the Chairman the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we approve of the idea of building a Rail Road from Fayetteville to Beaufort, via Clinton, Warsaw, Kenansville, and Jacksonville.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to represent Warsaw District in the Rail Road Convention to be held at Kenansville on the 22d inst.

Resolved, That any citizen from Warsaw District may be considered a delegate to said Convention.

After the reading of the resolutions, Wm. E. Hill, Esq. being called upon, addressed the meeting, urging the great importance of building a large City at Beaufort Harbor.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington and Fayetteville papers for publication.

On motion, Agreed that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary and that they be added to the list of delegates.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates: William L Hill, Thos J Kinneair, Rowland Best, Speight Hill, C J Oates, Thos Phillips, Felix Frederick, Howell Best, James W Blount, L R Loftin, Daniel Bowden, James R Hurst, Geo W Middleton, A A Boyette, A M Faison, William Boyette, W E Hill, John L Carleton, David G Morisey, Samuel R Bowden, Curtis C Oates, Benj Best, J B Southerland, Henry C Moore, Norris Frederick, D J Middleton, Thos H Kinneair, Thomas W Barden, Ransom M Middleton, Joshua R Ezzell, Thomas J Guy, Sam'l L Gavin.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

C. J. OATES Chairman.
Speight Hill, Secretary.

THE KENANSVILLE CONVENTION will meet on Saturday next, July 22d.

The delegates appointed at the meeting in this place on Wednesday last are requested to meet in the Town Hall on to-morrow afternoon, (Tuesday,) at half past 5 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By Nash, C. J.—In Coble v Clapp, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bogy, in equity, v Shute, from Craven, directing the injunction to be dissolved. Also, in Thompson and French, in equity, v Williams, from Robeson, declaring that there is no error in the decree dissolving the injunction. Also, in State v Baker, from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error.

By Pearson, J.—In Boyett v Hurst, on exception to master's report. Also, in Thomas, in equity, v Palmer, from Caswell. Also, in Satterwhite v Barker, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kirkman v Cox, from Guilford, affirming the judgment.

By Battle, J.—In Rowland in equity v Partin, from Wake, declaring that there is error in the order of reversal, appealed from. Also, in Dew v Barnes, in equity, from Edgecombe. Also, in Anderson v Arrington, in equity from Nash, directing an account. Also, in Gibbs v Brooks, from Hyde.

The line "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind" occurs in an epilogue written by David Garrick, and spoken by him from the stage in June, 1776.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., by Rev. N. F. Reid, Mr. ROBERT McGRATH, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss EMMA, daughter of Capt. A. B. Rothwell, of that place.

At Zevely's Hotel, Salem, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Charles F. Deems, JAMES KEITH to Mrs. M. J. NAYLOR, both of Moore county.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., Mr. HENRY M. DAWSON, in the 38th year of his age.

In Wilmington on Wednesday last, WILLIAM McLEAN, infant son of Edwin A. and Melvina L. Arey, aged 3 months and 18 days.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., Miss HENRIETTA WARD, aged about 21, daughter of John and Hester Ward, late of Onslow county.

In Sampson county, on the 22d March, 1854, Mrs. SARAH HOBBS, wife of Abraham Hobbs, aged about 54 years.

In Randolph county, on the 3d ult., Mr. MICAJAH LASSITER, Sen., aged about 90.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Frank & Jerry Line.—July 15, Str Southerner, with goods for Merchants of this place, and interior.

Cape Fear Line.—July 16, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams & Co, H L Myrover & Co, H Tyson, J W Powers & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Newlin & Son, Jerrall & Albertson, P D Gilchrist, A M Searchy, Union Factory, A A McKethan, Martin & Carter, C W Andrews, Worth & Utley, W W Verden, A Brower, McCulloch Co, N C Female College, Shelly & Field, G Brandt, Silver Hill Co, Porter & Worth, C G Yates, Benham & Waugh, Sullivan & Bell, J M Worth, Benham, Tomlin & Co, S Perry, E Benbow, E J Hale, E Belo, C Stauber, W A Lash, Rhymer Gold Mine.

Orrell's Line.—July 16, Str Sun, with Passengers, and freight for S J Hinsdale, Fay Mills, T C Fuller, J H & J Martine, J N Smith, G McNeill, Elliott & Smith.

Banks's Line.—July 17, Str Brothers with goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh & Co's Line.—July 12 and 14, Strs Fanny Lutterloh and Rowan, with boat Myrover in tow, with goods for G Womack, J W Powers, A A McKethan, J S Banks, J C Thomson, J M A Drake, Houston & Overby, J H Pritchett, H H Hodgin, Mrs S Torrance, D Merrell, A H Marsh, Troy & Marsh, T S Lutterloh, J H & J Martine, H Tyson, B Rose, D McNeill, S W Tillinghast & Co, F Shenton.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.—Schr. Beale fm Washington, N C. 13.—Brig Mermaid fm Salem; Schrs R W Brown, W A Ellis, H Hallock fm N York, Volante fm Jacksonville, J C Regulator fm Newburyport. 14.—Brigs Lincoln fm Bath, Me, Cardiff fm N York, Sheet Anchor from Bath, Me.; Schrs Topaz fm Hyde, Alba and Vermont fm N York, Lillie Sanders fm Philadelphia, Westport, fm Bath, Me., Lizzie Russell from Cape Henry, Champion from Shallotte, Albion from Onslow county.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

RALEIGH MAIL, (2 horse Coach.)
Due daily at 6½ o'clock A. M.
Closes daily at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WARSAW MAIL, (4 horse Coach.)
Due daily, except Sunday, at 6 o'clock A. M.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

CHERAW MAIL, (Sulkey.)
Due Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1½ o'clock A. M.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN MAIL, (Sulkey.)
Due Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 o'clk, A. M.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 o'clk, P. M.

SALEM MAIL, on Plank Road, (2 horse Hack.)
Due Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Closes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MARION C. H. (S. C.) MAIL, via Lumberton, (Sulkey.)
Due Tuesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock P. M.
Closes Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock P. M.

SWIFT ISLAND MAIL, via Troy.
Due Tuesday, at 6 o'clock P. M.
Closes Tuesday, at 9 o'clock P. M.

MAIL TO STRICKLAND'S DEPOT.
Due Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Closes Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAIL TO ELIZABETHTOWN, via Terebinthe.
Due Wednesday, at 7 o'clock P. M.
Closes Monday, at 9 o'clock P. M.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 17.

BACON—	9¼ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	9 a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8½ a 8¾	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	60 a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N.C. Whiskey,	45 a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	8 25 a	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	8 00 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	7 75 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 40 a 1 50	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 20 a 1 30	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 10 a 1 15	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	15 a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Market firm.

Cotton—Only one load sold that we have heard of. That brought 8¼; not very good.

Flour—Receipts quite light. Sales this morning at the advanced quotation.

Corn—Sales from wagon on Saturday at the highest figure.

Oats—Market bare. Our country friends would certainly do well to bring in a few loads at present high price.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 2 30, Virgin 2 50. Nearly all the Spirits Turpentine brought in last week was stored. The few sales made were at 35 to 37.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine arrives slowly and has declined 20 to 35 cts. New virgin $3, yellow 2 75 to 2 80. Spirits in active demand at 40. Rosin $1 to 1 10; No. 2, 1 50, No. 1, 2 12 to 2 75. Tar $3. Several hundred bags of the Rio coffee imported direct have been sold at 10 to 11, according to quantity, 3 mos. credit. Spirit bbls. 2 40 to 2 60. Super Fayetteville Flour dull at 8 56. Corn 95. Oats 70. Cow Peas 1 10. Northern Hay 87½. 5 rafts Lumber sold, at $7 for wide, $11 for flooring; dull. Bacon 11 to 12½. Lard 11 to 12. Timber in demand at advanced rates. Cotton 7 to 8¼.

Lumberton Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the first day of August, under the care of James C. Davis, A. M. Mr. Davis has had considerable experience as a Teacher, and has under all circumstances given general satisfaction. The situation of the Academy is pleasant and healthful, and the morals of Lumberton are unsurpassed by any village throughout the country. Good Board can be had in the village from $8 50 to $9 per month, every thing furnished. Rates of Tuition $8, $10 and $12 per Session of five months.

EDMUND McQUEEN, Ch'n
of the Board of Trustees.
July 14, 1854. 14*3t
Carolinian copy.

☞ The Session of Robeson Institute commenced 3d of July, 1854. Rev. George Brown Scott, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, is Principal, and comes to us with letters of the highest recommendation both from Scotland and the State of New York. He is acquainted with the very best methods of teaching, and from his long experience and varied learning, we can recommend our School as inferior to none. The charge for classical scholars is $20; English $12, (with painting, drawing and embroidery $20;) Music $20; small children $6.

W. N. WHITTED, Sec'y.
July 15, 1854. 14-4t

SMITHVILLE SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this School commences on the 6th of July.

Tuition, per Session of 20 weeks, $20. Board can be had convenient to the School-room. No deduction made for absence, unless in cases of protracted illness.

WM. B. LYNCH.
FARQUHARD SMITH, } Managers.
JNO. C. SMITH,
WM. T. SMITH,
July 1, 1854. 14-3tpd

NOTICE.

C. T. HAIGH & SON have this day associated with themselves in business, George H. Haigh. The firm will hereafter be C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1854. 14-5t

HAY.

JUST received, 50 bales good HAY, PROPER WEIGHTS, and for sale by
THO. J. JOHNSON.
July 15, 1854. 14 1m

SETTLEMENTS.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber will please call and settle. There are a good many bills for Corn, Hay, &c. (which are cash articles,) standing on book.
THO. J. JOHNSON.
July 15, 1854. 14-1m

LAND for Sale.

ON Saturday the 5th day of August next, I shall offer for sale at the Court House in Lumberton, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND lying on Lumber River and Bear Swamp, near the line of the contemplated Rail Road from Charlotte to Whiteville,—it being the tract whereon Alfred Biggs now lives, containing 432 acres.

Title warranted as to all except 41 acres.

Also, two well-broke MULES, 3 years old.

Terms: Credit until 1st January next, at which time possession of the land will be given, payment required, and a deed executed. Possession of the Mules will be given at the time of the Sale.

Bonds with good security will be required.

R. E. TROY, Trustee.
June 28, 1854. 14*ts
Carolinian and Argus copy till sale.

NOTICE.

THE "Richmond M. Company" wish to employ a Superintendent to take charge of their Cotton Mills.

None need apply unless they are competent to keep the Machinery in repair, as well as to superintend the Spinning and Weaving Departments.

Application to be made early.

W. F. LEAK, Pres't.
Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C., }
July 10, 1854. } 14*6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by note or account will save cost by settling the same before the 15th of September next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

JOHN D. McNEILL.
July 19, 1854. 14-4tpd

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1854, on the 21st day of August next, I will sell at public auction at the Court House Door, in Fayetteville, 2 LOTS in Lower Fayetteville, known as the Davis lots. Said Lots will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
July 10, 1854. 13-1swt*

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

THE coming Fall we intend to open our long-promised Merchant Tailoring Establishment. We shall spare no pains in making it one of the finest in the State. The store will be new throughout, and fitted up in a handsome style, not surpassed by any in the Southern country.

OUR CUTTER, already engaged, is a gentleman of long experience, and acknowledged to be at the head of his profession.

Our assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Will be of our own importation, direct—one of our New York House being permanently located in Europe for the sole purpose of selecting Goods for our Southern Establishments, gives us unsurpassed advantages.

We invite our Fayetteville friends and the community at large, to give us a call.

Our Mr. Baldwin will probably visit Fayetteville early in the Fall, and receive orders.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Merchant Tailors,
and Dealers in Gentlemen's under Garments
and Dress Goods, of every description,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 8, 1854. 12-tlSi

FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Fifth Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical Ingenuity and Industry, will be held at the New Hall, now being erected on Meeting street, in the city of Charleston, commencing on Wednesday, 15th of November, and continue open for Exhibition until 29th day of November.

Suitable premiums will be given to the best specimens in Art, Mechanism, and other branches of Industry: also, of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, and other agricultural products.

The Ladies, to whom the Institute has been so much indebted, are respectfully informed that suitable premiums will be provided by the Committee, and awarded to the best specimens in every department of Ladies Work.

The following special premiums are offered:

For the largest quantity of COCOONS, raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Silver Pitcher, or $50.

For the largest quantity of SPUN SILK, the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Silver Pitcher, or $50.

For the best improved SEA ISLAND COTTON GIN, on some new principle, superior to those now in general use, or for any real or important improvement thereon—A Gold Medal.

For the best STALLION—A Silver Cup.

For the best MARSH TACKEY STALLION—A Silver Cup.

For the best MARSH TACKEY GELDING—A Silver Cup.

For the best pair MARSH TACKEYS, for draft—A Silver Cup.

For the best specimen of SUN FLOWER SEED OIL, not less than One Gallon—A Silver Cup.

For the best specimen of RAPE SEED OIL, not less than One Gallon—A Silver Cup.

For the best CASHMERE RAM—A Silver Cup.

For the best CASHMERE EWE—A Silver Cup.

For the best three-quarter blood CASHMERE KID—A Silver Cup.

For the best RAM—A Silver Cup.

For the best BOAR—A Silver Cup.

For the invention of a suitable Machine for pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best STEAM ENGINE—A Gold Medal.

For the best model of an improved STEAM FIRE ENGINE—A Gold Medal.

For the best ESSAY on Southern Grasses—Ruffin Prize Silver Pitcher.

For the best specimen of American SCULPTURE—A Silver Pitcher.

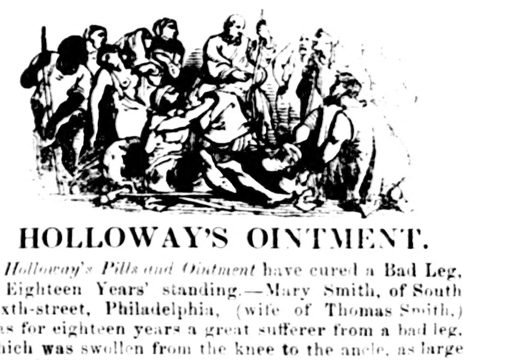
The Directors of the Institute take great pleasure in stating to the public, that by the liberality of the State and City to this Institute, they have now in course of erection, to be completed by the 1st July next, and in ample time for the approaching Fair, a large, commodious and elegant Building, capable of holding in its main Hall 3500 persons; and also in connection with it a very well adapted and spacious machine Room, which will enable the Institute to furnish sufficient power for any kind of machinery that may be offered for exhibition.

Every attention will be paid to all articles sent for exhibition.

All articles entered for premiums, must be sent in on or before Saturday, 11th day of November next, directed to the care of the Clerk of So. Carolina Institute, Charleston. Articles may be sent after that day for exhibition only. Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested to send full descriptions of the articles, and such general information as may be of use to the Judges, and suitable for publication. Address

CLERK OF THE SO. CA. INSTITUTE.
Charleston, So. Ca.
May 15, 1854. 12-

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured a Bad Leg, of Eighteen Years' standing.—Mary Smith, of South Sixth-street, Philadelphia, (wife of Thomas Smith,) was for eighteen years a great sufferer from a bad leg, which was swollen from the knee to the ancle, as large as a child's body, the doctors appeared uncertain how to treat her, as her health was so impaired, that she was unable to move, and during the greater part of 1853, she seldom left her bed. On the 16th October last, she commenced using Holloway's Pills and Ointment, in three months the swelling abated by using the Ointment, and the Pills strengthened her to a very considerable extent. In another month she was completely cured by these fine remedies alone! ! !

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Blanks for sale here.

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville. JESSUP & CO.
July 1, 1854. 10-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Hall & Robinson is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Dr. Hall having sold out his interest in the concern. Those indebted to the firm are requested to settle their accounts early, and those having claims to present them for payment.
July 1, 1854. 10-tf

Dr. Hall will still remain at the same office.

Choice Perfumery, Brushes, &c.

JUST received by the subscriber, consisting in part of the following, viz:
Farina Cologne, Lubin's Extracts, Bazin's ditto, Pomades, [illegible], Jenny Lind Hair Gloss, Rose Oil, [illegible], Persian Lotion (for the skin,) Toilet Powders, Lily White, Meen Fun, Tooth Soap, Low's Brown Windsor ditto, Cleaver's Honey ditto, large variety of Fancy Soaps, Pungents, Puffs, Barry's Tricopherous, Extracts Lemon and Vanilla. Hair, Flesh, Hat, Clothes, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes. Buffalo and Horn Combs, &c. &c. J. N. SMITH.
June 29. 9-1m

FOR SALE.

A ONE horse Buggy with three Springs. Also, a four horse road Wagon. Terms low.
E. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
June 28. 9-tf

GIVE THEM A TRIAL. Mercenary persons have in so many instances succeeded in foisting upon the community worthless preparations, claiming for them great medical virtues, that a great many individuals refuse to take any thing not sanctioned by a physician. This sanction has been bestowed upon Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Diarrhoea Cordial in more than five hundred instances. Indeed many medical men who know their virtues regularly prescribe the Expectorant in cases of Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the respiratory organs, which come under their care. And, in all diseases of the bowels, too, such as Diarrhoea, the Diarrhoea Cordial is prescribed by them with the utmost confidence in its beneficial effects. Give these excellent medicines a trial.
See descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents.
Price of each, only 50 cts., or six bottles for $2 50.
For sale in Fayetteville by
9-1m] S. J. HINSDALE.

W. R. WILEY

HAVING been appointed Inspector of Turpentine and Naval Stores, at June Term 1854 of Cumberland County Court, offers his services to the public. Office at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell.
I have also rented the large and commodious warehouse belonging to R. M. Orrell, some fifty yards from the river, where I can be found from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M.
June 9, 1854. 4-tf

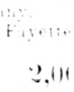
LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

500 BARRELS Lime just received and for sale to Contractors and Builders.
THO. J. JOHNSON.
June 17, 1854. 6-1m

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:
Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,
to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and Goods or Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage. J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't,
at Wilmington.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

Fayetteville Hotel.
JOHN HARMAN

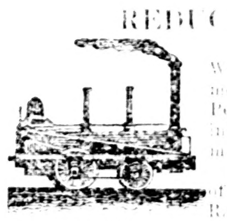


Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.
McLEAN & JONES,
Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.
For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

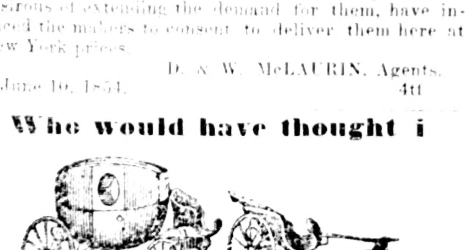
D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.
Oct. 13. 35tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

Who would have thought i



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.
One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.
We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER, JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

AGRICULTURAL.

WE have received our usual stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c. J. & T. WADDILL.
A new 2 horse Wagon, complete, for sale.
J. & T. W.
March 18, 1854. 80-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 18-tf

H. ERAMBERT.
Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS.

Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. [72tf] JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. WORTH.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.
Particular attention given by T. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1854. 65-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH.
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1854. 65-1y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to all consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1854. 65

R. M. ORRELL.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

ANDREWS & JESUP.
No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,
ALSO,
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 27, 1853. 53

CHARLES BANKS.
CONFECTIONER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Segars, &c.
GREEN STREET.
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 7-tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant.

Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

G. S. BUIE, *Builder and Undertaker,*

IS prepared to execute contracts from $500 to $50,000 and upwards.
Window Blinds, Sash, Doors, [illegible] ornamental and plain work warranted to give satisfaction. He may be found on Haymount at the Jesse W. Powers [illegible]
Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. [illegible]

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 8-tf

RAYNER & GILMORE.
Commission Merchants,

No. 154 WATER STREET.
NEW YORK.
WARREN G. RAYNER.] [JAMES R. GILMORE.
References:
Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York.
Lord, Warren & Co., "
E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Flanner, " "
Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern, "
D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville "
Customary advances made on Naval Stores, &c.
Nov. 25, 1853. 18-1pd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.
August 16, 1852. 18tf

P. M. WALKER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
April 17, 1854. 88-3m

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.
EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand
French Burr Millstones
Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale
Cologne, Cocalico and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.
Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. **R. M. ORRELL,**
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11, 1853. 76tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 3, 1854. 10-tf

WILKINSON & ESLER.

DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1854. 11tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
May 22, 1854. 1Ypd

STOW & SMART,

SUCCESSORS TO
THOMAS & FRANKLIN.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
No. 128 Pearl Street, and 94 Water Street,
NEW YORK.
July 8, 1854. 12-6m

WILLIAM A. GWYER.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business, and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect Spirits Turpentine from exposure. Naval Stores, Produce, Cotton, &c. will be shipped to any House in New York, or other Markets [illegible] and liberal Cash Advances made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:
E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Barnes & Co.
A. G. Thornton, Esq., Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq.
B. R. Huggins, Esq.
Messrs. Bridges & Durham,
" Bow & O'Neal,
" Stanley & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
[illegible]
[illegible], Esq., Robeson county.
[illegible] Crawford, Esq.
[illegible], Esq., Columbus county.
W. [illegible] & Co., [illegible] county, &c.
June [illegible], 1854. 1tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

[illegible]

[illegible]	$1,[illegible] 2 00
[illegible]	205,[illegible] 00
Amount [illegible] insured,	$882,228 00
[illegible] Premium Notes,	$[illegible] 61
[illegible]	6,085 35
[illegible]	$128,584 26
[illegible]	$5,258 01
[illegible]	$4,917 22

[illegible]

DIRECTORS.
[illegible] M. E. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry [illegible], [illegible] Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, [illegible], Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, [illegible], A. F. Hall, J. D. Cook, A. A. McKethan, [illegible] Cook, C. J. Orrell.

OFFICERS.
GEO. McNEILL, President.
M. E. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
[illegible], General Agent.
May [illegible], 1854. 98Y

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of [illegible]
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 12, 1854. 1tf

1854.
SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in store by 15th inst., of
Seasonable Goods.

[illegible] a great variety of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.
With an extensive assortment of
Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.
All of which they offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES and upon ACCOMMODATING TERMS.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections. HALL & SACKETT.
March 8, 1854. 77tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.
FRANCIS SHENTON,
Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.
Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.
Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Y

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.
I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.
Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.
I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.
My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability. THOS. C. FULLER.
Oct. 25, 1853. 39tf

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY.

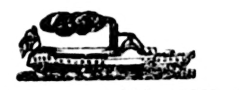
A GENTEEL NEGRO MAN accustomed to managing horses, working garden, &c. Apply at this office.
May 6.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

TO FREIGHTERS.

THE Steamers FAIRY and ELIZA have been put on the River as Freight Boats, with *Eight Flats.*
I have now in my line THREE STEAMERS and Nine Flats. Particular attention paid to Way Freights by applying to R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
June 14, 1854. 5-tf



TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

2500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, very large and fine. R. M. ORRELL.
May 22, 1854. 98tf

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE subscribers having devoted their personal attention for many years to the manufacture of BILLIARD TABLES, are fully competent to execute work that will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious Connoisseur. Being the most extensive manufacturers in the Union, they are enabled to furnish a superior table at 10 per cent. less than any other establishment in the country, to which fact they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, as also, to the essential improvements they have made in the construction and elasticity of the Cushions, which they have brought to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Always on hand Billiard Tables with Marble and Wooden beds, with a large stock of Cloths, Balls, Cues, French Cue Leathers, Cue Wax, Pool Ball, Boards, Bagatelle Tables, Silk and Worsted Pockets, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Old Tables recushioned by sending them by Express.
GRIFFITH & DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturers,
No. 90 Ann st., New York.
April 21, 1854. 90-3mpd

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:
New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, &c. &c. &c.,
Which they offer at wholesale or retail.
ALSO,
Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, [illegible], Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.
We are Agents for the sale of [illegible] Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.
Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.
Jan'y 28, 1854. 65-tf

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted read and ponder!

[illegible]
Carter's Spanish Mixture.
[illegible]
Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, and Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Bennett & Beers, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 15, 1854. 71-6m

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC,

FOR THE CURE OF
Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Summer Complaint.
IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertion of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail, when the Directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many [illegible] have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. CARROLL.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1852.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually.
Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one, 4 tea-spoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

BARRELL'S STORE, NEW HANOVER, Co., N. C., October 10, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 26, 1851.
MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhoea or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means under God, of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.
I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILY.

Prepared and sold by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist,
Fayetteville, N. C.
VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists,
Goldsborough, N. C.
And by Druggists generally.
June 14, 1854. 5-2m

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of
Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,
and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line.
Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.
Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.
Just received 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.
New brick store east side Gillespie street, third door from the Market.
March 18, 1854. 80tf

NEW BAKERY.

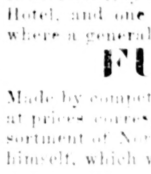
THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to supply Families, Boats, and the public generally with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.
CHAS. BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 29, 1852. 56-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 6, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see all old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 7-tf

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of
Spring and Summer GOODS.
He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.
April 18, 1854. 89tf



The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

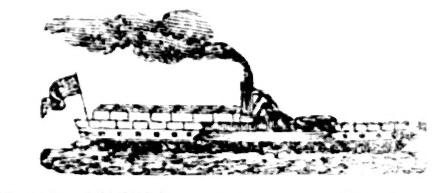
FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 3-tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other distinguished characters, who have expressed their utility.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro women and four Children, viz. MALTIA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Maltia. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and [illegible].
The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.
FLEET R. PETERSON.
September 6, 1853. 26tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.
E. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 66-tf

MILLINERY
AND
MANTUA-MAKING.
Mrs. Welton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one Dollar to fifteen; Dress Caps, Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Weist Gloves, and long and short Mits; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks.
Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.
All orders from the country promptly attended to.
Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.
Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.
Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.
M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.
Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.
W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

McCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store. E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.
Sept. 27, 1853. 28tf

NOTICE.
$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.
Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina. WM. C. BUTLER.
Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.
May 30, 1853. 98tf

[illegible]

THE Court [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

[illegible]
[illegible]
Witness, James [illegible], Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office in Troy, [illegible] 1854, and of the American Independence [illegible]
12-6t] [illegible] GAINES,

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust [illegible] John B. Sutton, for purposes therein [illegible] I will expose to public sale, [illegible] at the Court House in Carthage, [illegible] Tuesday, July 25th, Three Tracts of Land [illegible] SIX HUNDRED ACRES, lying on [illegible] Lennon's Creek, four miles southwest [illegible] on or near the F. & W. Plank Road. [illegible] above tracts of land, a Dwelling [illegible] buildings; one Floor, and [illegible]
Terms: One-third Cash, the balance [illegible] years' credit for approved notes.
D. JONES, [illegible]
June 20, 1854. [illegible]

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust [illegible] Dr. John A. McNeill, for [illegible] [illegible] 22d day of July next, [illegible] and Gear, one pair of [illegible] Horses, [illegible] ness, his stock of Drugs and Medicines [illegible] in his Shop at the above place. [illegible] on the day of sale.
W. J. [illegible]
June 21, 1854. [illegible]

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, [illegible] the [illegible] of January last, a NEGRO [illegible] by name of Susan, aged about 25 years, five [illegible] inches high, copper colored, tolerably [illegible] per teeth. Said girl was raised in [illegible] will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in [illegible] Jail in the State so that I can get her, and [illegible] dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.
JNO. G. DANIEL,
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, [illegible]
March 1, 1854. [illegible]

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity [illegible] Cumberland county, Spring Term 1854, [illegible] first day of August next I will expose [illegible] the Court House door in Fayetteville, the [illegible] tracts of LAND, belonging to the heirs of [illegible] Hargrove, deceased, to-wit:
[illegible]20 acres known as the W[illegible]
Also, 100 acres known as [illegible]
Also, 100 acres called the [illegible] the dower [illegible]
All of the above lands are on the [illegible] Fear River.
Also, 187 acres known as the King [illegible] John Bell and others.
Also, the Mill tract, West side of the [illegible] part of McKay land.
Also, [illegible] of said tract, including [illegible] of the late [illegible] Hargrove.
[illegible] acres [illegible] E. Spearman [illegible] of Cape Fear River.
[illegible] above lands are valuable, and will be [illegible] a credit of 3, 6, 12 and 18 months—bonds [illegible] interest from date.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk [illegible]
June 5, 1854.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for [illegible] cementing and riveting Band [illegible]
The Bands are stretched with power [illegible] expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty [illegible] stretching and ripping, under common [illegible] them, is entirely removed by this [illegible] made in this way will hold their width [illegible] and have a uniform bearing on the [illegible] will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power [illegible] made in the ordinary way. They are made [illegible] best selected oak tanned Spanish leather [illegible] pains will be spared to make them equal [illegible] Northern Bands, and will be sold as low [illegible] bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph [illegible]
Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep R[illegible]
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
March 3, 1854. 75[illegible]

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars [illegible] cient to convict any person of [illegible] groes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the [illegible] selling them, or aiding them to escape [illegible]
Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for [illegible] to convict any white person of harboring [illegible]
Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet [illegible] dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs [illegible] 175 pounds.
Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet [illegible] es high, very stout and likely.
Said Negroes were purchased from Col. [illegible] of Richmond county, near Floral College, and [illegible] posed to be lurking in the neighborhood of [illegible] Eachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they [illegible] lations in that section of country.
LIGHT TOWNSEND.
Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. [illegible]

REMEDIES

R. R. R.—No. 1.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
For all Acute Complaints
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.
The moment it is applied externally or taken [illegible] it will stop the most excruciating pain.
RHEUMATISM.
Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn [illegible] nine years. Radway's Ready Relief [illegible] fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk [illegible] a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him [illegible]
Thousands of other cases equally as [illegible] have been cured by R. R. Relief.
CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHOEA.
Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the [illegible] fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the [illegible] in a few hours.
NEURALGIA.
The moment R. R. Relief is applied it [illegible] paroxysms.
SICK HEAD ACHE.
It will relieve the most distressing [illegible]
AGUE.
In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will [illegible] and break the Fever.
Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, [illegible] Joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's [illegible] within a few moments EXTRACTS FROM THE PAIN [illegible]
It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and [illegible] bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all [illegible] Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. [illegible]
RADWAY & CO.
162 Fulton street, New [illegible]
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Agents—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.